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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST SHOTS

INTO THE ROTTEN CAPITALIST SHIP OF SHOP AND STATE.

Anti-Packingtown "Ignorance and Malice"—The Thaw Murder Another "Pestiferous Effect of Socialism"—Rejecting the Gift, but Revering the Giver—The "Beveridge Idea"—Barnes' Appointment "A Vindication of Morality and Ethics"—Gompers' New Graft, the "Labor Exhibition"—And Other Equally Good Targets.

"Ignorance and malice," says J. O. Armour of rotten meat and rottener wages fame, "is the talk about Packingtown." What if not of malice and ignorance are people guilty who dare profane the sanctity of the sacrosanct capitalist class?

The regulation fishy stories of "strikers shooting at non-union men" are coming in from the strike area of the Ohio mines. As usual, the innocent non-union men, "helpless and inoffensive," were under "an escort of guards."

Unaffected by the $20,000,000 loss of trade by stockholders of Packingtown, and by the equally large expenses that holders of stock in the other concerns, that are now on the grid-iron are put to, the weddings of stockholders and stockholderesses continue to be celebrated with unabated splendor. What does a forfeiture of millions amount to when deducted from billions?

Love and affection for the Working Class is again breaking out over the bodies of the Trust magnates like a veritable rash. There is no more faithful lover of the workingman, they would have us understand, than they themselves nor any more ardent "improvers of the workingman's condition"—provided the improvement is set for the Age when hens will have teeth.

The shot fired into the racing auto machine by the Darien constable was fired none too soon. The people who have got the habit of riding roughshod over the working class in their economic "autos"—the factories, mills, mines and yards of the land—now proceed to ride roughshod over the pedestrian traveler in their pleasure autos. Fines won't do. They laugh at fines. Every time they are fined they lower the wages of their employes, or in some other way whack more wealth out of them to pay the fines. Fines won't do the work.

Harry Kendall Thaw, the brother of the Countess of Yarmouth, the inheritor of $5,000,000, the giver of $50,000 banquets to "Parisian beauties," in short, a type of capitalist virtues—from the virtue of earning "wages of abstinence" up or down to the virtue of "Pillarship of Law and Order" and devotedness to the "sanctity of the home," is now in a prison cell for murder. He killed a man in cold blood. A woman, or several women were involved. This operation for appendicitis (appendicitis is the fashionable name for such tragedies among capitalists) was performed too publicly to escape the right name of murder. Thus, again, the pestiferous effect of Socialism upon society manifests itself.

Thanks to the persistent agitation of the Socialists, the fat bribe of $5,000,000 offered by Rockefeller, a leading smasher of the home, debaucher of the young and general lowerer of the moral standard, is to be rejected by the Denver Juvenile Court. The attack, now being made all along the line upon the "business methods" of the capitalist elite, is doing its work. The "gift" of a Rockefeller being rejected, why should not the Rockefellers themselves be bounced? That will come next. The workman is no better than his work.

Immigrants, who can prove that they are fleeing from prosecution for "an offense of a political character," are not to be kept out in case they have no means of support. This decision, incorporated into the new immigration bill, is obviously made to cover Russian cases. Vast is the stretch between so wise a provision and the disgraceful provision in the not long ago proposed extradition treaty between this country and Russia by which "political offenders" were to be extradited.—The world do move.

Now that the "unhappy" life of the millionaire Thaw's widow is being described—now that her $5,000,000 son is in jail for murder, with a woman involved—now that the facts are rehearsed 'bout the "double household" kept by her capitalist husband, one with his wife, another with a number of other wives—in short, now that Mrs. Thaw's unhappy life is the topic of long reports, it certainly is in order for the professors, politicians and pulpiteers of capitalism to argue to the workingman that he should leave the rich alone, nor "covet their goods" seeing that the poor fellows have nothing but the power of brow-beating plundering and trampling over the workingman to solace the little dearies.

The "Beveridge Idea" of capitalist house cleaning is truly Beveridgian. In what it is "new" it is false pretence. In what it is not false pretence it is old as the hills, and ineffective as a ten-times used poultice. Utterly silly is the scheme of "cleaning" the nest of the hyena. That nest must be exterminated; and that silly scheme is too stale for mention. On the other hand, the idea of "cleaning house" by leaving the robbers in possession of their stolen goods is an "Idea" that the robbers will not find much fault with. It may somewhat incommode them; they will readily get reconciled. The capitalist is in possession of plunder only. He has devoured the Nation with open mouth. "House cleaning" without restitution is false pretence. The only bona fide house cleaning will be done when the Working Class does the "house cleaning" with the Socialist broom, stout and strong.

The confirmation of Benj. F. Barnes to the big Postmastership of Washington, is "a triumphant vindication of morality and ethics." Barnes is the President's assistant secretary who ordered Mrs. Minor Morris, a decent and well-behaved woman, to be dragged the whole length of the White House, her dress torn, and sent to the house of the detention. Pestiferous Socialists, intent upon overthrowing "religion, morality," etc., etc., yelled at Barnes' conduct and denounced the President for "promoting" Barnes. The Democrats in the Senate and two Republicans so far forgot the principles of "good breeding," etc., etc., as to act like Socialists in opposing Barnes. But society was saved, this time by the Republican majority.

Champ Clark of Missouri is of the opinion that the pouring of a lot of harmless coloring matter into a barrel of whiskey is a good thing: the more of the coloring liquid there is in the barrel the less whiskey. The managers of the sailors' boarding house Trust along the Pacific coast, will hardly agree to this proposition. If the liquor that they need to befuddle the men whom they shanghai, contains much "colored liquid" they will have to pay for a larger quantity of whiskey before their victims will be in condition to "sign" and be rowed to the ship.

This fact illustrates the specialized kind of competition that arises among capitalists. By "competition" usually is meant the mutual cut-throating among capitalists in the same industry. Capitalists, however, "compete" in different industries. Thus the Whiskey Trust and the Sailors' Boarding House Trust. What is good for the Whiskey Trust is bad for the Sailors' Boarding House Trust.

Now that his graft on the Working Class is coming to an end, Belmont's chum Gompers has taken the notion to start on a new graft—the Exhibition Business. For some time Exhibitions have developed into schemes to make money with the ultimate intent of tapping the Federal Government for "deficits." A set of schemers seize upon some patriotic pretence; they organize themselves into a Corporation, corporation to commemorate this, that or the other event; and they start to do business—with other people's money, the gudgeons whom they catch as buyers of stock, as all corporations do. The Exhibition is then boomed, the booming being paid with the moneys thus collected. In the end they claim a deficit, and they fall back upon Congress to make the deficit good on the ground of the "patriotic," "benevolent" or other humbug purpose of the "exhibition." Usually they succeed and get a good round sum from Congress—it is the last and usually not the leanest picking of the venture. It was so with the St. Louis affair; it was so with the Buffalo Pan-American which took in $500,000 from Congress for "deficit"; it was so with the Charleston venture which drew from Congress a "deficit" of $250,000. Now Gompers plans a "Labor Exhibition."

ARTICLE IV, SEC. 4.

The proclamation issued by President C. O. Sherman of the I. W. W., in the matter of the continued detention in prison of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the continued postponement of their trial, in violation of that constitutional provision that guarantees a speedy trial to everyone arrested, comes none too soon. The anarchistic conspiracy of Govs. McDonald and Gooding in the West, is assuming the threatening proportions of an Anarchistic conspiracy to overthrow even the republican form of government in the land.

Article IV, Sec. 4 of the United States Constitution provides that "The United States guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government." The provision tied a knot, as it were, to the string of provisions that marked the triumph of the bourgeois revolution in America. The path of social progress from feudal autocratic rule runs via the civic rights implied in the bourgeois republican form of government. Few utterances indicate as strongly as does Art. IV, Sec. 4 of the Constitution that the Revolutionary Fathers sized up well the nature of the work they had wrought. A republican form of government is essential to the orderly ventilation of the clash of opinions. Autocracy renders such orderly ventilation of the clash of opinion impossible. A distinctive method of autocracy was, and has continued to be, the summary arrest of distasteful adversaries, and THE PROLONGATION OF THEIR IMPRISONMENT AT WILL. Under the feudal regime of France these summary orders of arrest and detention at will in the Bastile were termed "lettres de cachet"; "administrative orders" is the official name given to the identical prescripts that issue from the Czar's closet. Where the "lettre de cachet," or the "administrative order," holds sway the Government is the Law, and it knows no Law beside it. Autocracy is the form of government; the republican form of government is absent. It was by the light of this experience that the constitution of every State in the Union guarantees a speedy trial to prisoners.

The State Government of Idaho is violating this provision. The violation thereof supplements the methods resorted to by the governments of Idaho and Colorado in the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The method of the arrest was summary, it was in violation of the law of the land, State and Federal; the policy that is now observed, in unnecessarily delaying the trial of the men, is of a piece with the method of their arrest; the one and the other establish the character of the proceedings against the men. IT IS A RESORT TO THE OLD "LETTRES DE CACHET" OF FRANCE, AND THE APPLICATION IN AMERICA OF THE CZAR'S "ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS." This spells "Down with a republican form of government!"

That point being reached the question ceases to be one of a locality, or State; it becomes a national one. It falls plump within the jurisdiction of the Federal government. In its keeping is the Constitution and its enforcement. Its is the duty to preserve "a republican form of government." The government at Washington is neglecting its duty. IDAHO'S GOVERNMENT IS IN REBELLION. Is the Federal Government at present so busy at ferreting out the anarchists on the Boards of Directors of railroads, mines and packing houses, that it has overlooked the anarchists in political power at Boise?

Sufficient has been said during the last months to demonstrate beyond cavil that the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone was felony. The Working Class of the land reserved for a later day the redress of this wrong. It remained satisfied for the present with having frustrated the further felony in contemplation—the summary murder of the prisoners, under the guise of a trial. The mighty voice of the Working Class having done that, having by its protest frustated the scheme of a repetition of the Chicago outrage of 1887, the Working Class expected a speedy trial. The Idaho anarchists, baffled in their original scheme, are now resorting to another. If they can not remove Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone by a judicial murder, that having become impossible, they now seek to encompass the next best thing—THE INDEFINITE IMPRISONMENT OF THE MEN BY THE TRICK OF INTERMINABLE DELAYS OF THE TRIAL.

The note of protest, struck upon the arrest of the men, must now be struck again—now, however, against the apathy manifested at Washington. Gov. Gooding may now be neglected as a negligible quantity. The Federal Government now must be the objective point.

Every day that the Federal Government allows the "lettre de cachet" Idaho scheme to be successfully put through is AN EVIDENCE OF CONNIVANCE THEREAT.

We call upon the Government at Washington to be true to its oath of office. We demand it. The republican form of government is overthrown in Idaho. Autocracy with its old French "lettres de cachet" and Russian "administrative orders" is rampant there.

THIS MUST BE STOPPED.

The Working Class demands the IMMEDIATE TRIAL of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or their IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION.

To the Workingmen ot America:—

Working, as industrial unionists ever do, for the complete overthrow of an industrial and governmental system dominated by thieves and thugs, there is always presented to us a problem of immediate importance to which we must set our hands and devote our strength.

The duty of the moment, the near-end task demanding our unflagging interest and support, is a renewal of the tremendous protest already made by this organization against the unlawful and barbarous treatment that is being meted out to our comrades in the prisons of Idaho.

Kidnapped from their homes, wrenched from the midst of their loved ones now five months ago, and from that day to the present demanding trial upon the criminal charge brought against them by capitalist miscreants, they still face a long imprisonment because the prosecution raised a protest to delay the trial, and succeeded in this, notwithstanding the fact that the statute law of Idaho guarantees them and all other citizens an immediate hearing.

The authorities in total disregard of all law and constitutional procedure, carrying out their infamous conspiracy to murder innocent men, now attempt to shield themselves from public censure on the trivial ground that the law must be observed and the trial delayed until the supreme court of the United States is heard from next December.

Our comrades have now been deprived of their liberty since the 17th of last February and this period of unwarranted imprisonment is to be doubled, for the purpose of giving the plotters an opportunity to fix up their political fences and furnish political thunder for corrupt political gangs in Idaho and Colorado. The venal politicians who are mixed up in this outrage intend to succeed themselves in office by shouting in the coming campaign the cry of all the official scoundrels of the world "Law and Order."

Against the continuance of this dastardly program the voice of the working class of America must again be heard. We urge you, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, wage slaves in general throughout the United States to file with Judge Smith at Boise City, Idaho, and with President Roostvelt at Washington, D. C., your earnest and emphatic protest against the continued imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone. Insist that by the course the authorities of the Western States have pursued from the beginning until now, the innocence of our comrades of the charge made against them is admitted and that their further incarceration justifies our contention that this incident in the struggle of the working class against organized and legalized robbery is not only a high-handed conspiracy, but that those who concocted and carried it out are unable to prove the guilt of their victims.

We are told that the law is the bulwark of American liberty. In this case the law has been defied, constitutions violated, liberty abridged and a gross injustice done to innocent men. WE DEMAND, in the name of humanity, and in behalf of the producers of wealth, upon whose labor the entire superstructure of civilization rests, the immediate liberation of Charles H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone. WE DEMAND that they be given their liberty under the law, to return to their homes and their several avocations and that trustworthy men be assigned by the government of the United States to the work of ferreting out and bringing before United States judges, who are also trustworthy, the real perpetrators of all the crimes that for years have been charged against the Western Federation of Miners and the officials of that organization.

Industrial Workers of the World,
Chas. O. Sherman,
General President.
Wm. E. Trautmann,
General Secretary-Treasurer,
Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1906.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD.

AUSTRIA.

From a recent bulletin issued by the Trade Union Bureau it appears that in 1905 the membership of the unions rose to 133,000, of whom 28,402 are women.

ITALY.

The conduct of the Socialist deputies in resigning as a protest against the government atrocities practised on the strikers, was enthusiastically received by the latter, and in fact, the entire working class. Resolutions poured in from all over, pledging support to the party when it should enter the elections again. Accordingly the triumphant return of the resigned deputies was a foregone conclusion long before the polling took place.

Two members of the party, D'alberti and Nani, have been arrested for carrying on anti-militarist agitation in the barracks, and were sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. One other member was sentenced for the same cause to eight months, and one to six. The judges were presented with a list of 1,800 names, all declaring their comradeship with the accused, and demanding to be sentenced with them.

MEXICO.

The International Bureau has received information of the organization of a Socialist party in Mexico.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Socialist party is organized in New Zealand. Its inception had taken place at Wellington in 1901. That was followed by a fuller organization at Christchurch in February of 1902. Both bodies dissolved the following year, but a final organization was perfected in 1904.

The party immediately took the political field. The vote polled was trifling. It served, however, to draw the lines and switch the movement upon clear tracks. The membership announce th they now are in the fight to stay.

SWITZERLAND.

At the cantonal election at Berne—last month—the party elected one candidate, Muller, out of its six nominees. Muller got 1,645 votes.

SPAIN.

The refusal of Iglesias and the Madrid Socialists to subscribe to the vote of felicitation addressed to Alfonso on his escape from the recent attempt on his life, has thrown the monarchist circles into excitement. They absolutely believe that the Socialists approve of Morral's act. Here is what "El Socialista," the party organ, says on that head:

"We deplore as much as any one these attempts at murder. We are the first to condemn this absurd method of achieving justice * * * Experience has amply proven that assassination is a means absolutely incapable of producing the end sought, having, as a rule, exactly the contrary effect."

ARMENIA.

The Social Democratic Party of Armenia issued at its convention in the Caucasus a thrilling and instructive proclamation. The following is a passage from that important document:

"The proletariat of the world has witnessed with an easily understood satisfaction the heroic struggle of their Russian comrades against Russian absolutism. The proletariat of Russia, organized and clothed in all the power it could draw from the international Socialist movement, declared a general strike against its exploiters and oppressors, and war on the government of the Czar. Immediately the general strike became a revolution. The organized workers of all races, almost without exception, took a hand in this great battle for freedom. In spite of the savagery and brutality of the Czar's administration, the proletariat is emerging victorious from the unequal struggle.

"At this historic moment, the militant Armenian working class finds itself confronted by exceptional conditions. The regime of Czarism, finding itself breaking down under the onslaught of the working class, and at a loss to defend itself, has inaugurated an infamous political system hatched out by a band of statesmen among whom Plehve, Pobiedonosteff, Witte, Golitzine and Souvorine stand conspicuous. In order to overwhelm the revolutionary movement in the country, and destroy once for all the discontented population, the government has begun to set nation against nation, creed against creed, throughout the Russian dominions. The Hooligans (Black Hundreds) massacre the intelligencia and the revolutionaries, the Russians pillage and massacre the Jews. Finally, the administration has succeeded in stirring up in the Caucasus the Tartars against the Armenians, who are considered the most dangerously revolutionary in that territory.

"This last provocation of the government brought dire distress and danger on the Armenian working class. Their destruction was sought and with them, that of the whole nation, if need be. In applying this diabolical system of counter-provocation in the Armenian-Tartar provinces, the regime has hit upon a most auspicious country for its success. Full absolution and carte blanche have been granted to the Musselman population. The Tartars have been armed and the arms of the Armenians taken away from them. Sure of its success the government has thus engendered civil war between these two neighboring nations, and is now at liberty to concentrate its troops in the places where there are no reactionary elements at its service."

CONGRATULATIONS

On Daily People's Sixth Anniversary.

Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1906.

To the Daily People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, N. Y.:

The undersigned, at headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, congratulate the Daily People on its sixth anniversary, and with deep appreciation recognizing the great work done for the I. W. W.

May the paper grow in power and influence among the workers of the world as the most powerful instrument to hasten the liberation of the workers from wage slavery.

JOHN RIORDAN,
W. E. TRAUTMANN,
CHAS. O. SHERMAN,
ROBERT THUMAN,
AUGUST BOESCHE, JR.,
A. S. EDWARDS,
LILLIAN M. FORBERG,
P. VEAL,
M. S. EISENBERG,
OTTO JUSTH.

ATTENTION BOSTON!

Section Boston, S. L. P., has secured Amory Grove for Saturday, August 11, for its second annual picnic. It behooves every comrade to get a bunch of tickets, and try to make this affair a greater success than last year if that is possible. Plenty of games with prizes will be run off for the children. This is a good way to help the Section get funds for agitation and at the same time enjoy yourselves with your families and friends. Tickets can be had from members, or at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

F. Houtenbrink, Secy.

KATZ REPORTS

FINDING MUCH CHEAP AND ILLITERATE LABOR UP-STATE.

Towns In Clinton and Franklin Counties Where Hours Are Long, in Addition—A Presidential Ticket That Will Appeal To the Strike-Breaking Civic Federation—Good Agitational Results.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 30.—I am gathering signatures to the S. L. P. nominating petition in St. Lawrence county now; Clinton and Franklin counties are covered.

In the two latter counties there are, I may say, no bona fide labor unions. At Plattsburgh, there are a few unions, such as Cigarmakers, Carpenters, Bricklayers and Plumbers, but the bulk of the workers are not organized at all. The Mozier Machine Works at Plattsburgh employ about 200 men. They work eleven hours a day. This shop was moved to Plattsburgh from somewhere in Ohio to get cheaper labor. At the two paper mills only a few skilled "hands" belong to the paper makers union.

The population in this part of the state is three fourths French Canadian. They speak both French and English but prefer the French like the Pennsylvania "dutch" their "German."

Plattsburgh is the home town of the notorious strike-beraker, Farley. I was shown his palatial residence on Oak street. He has fine horses and is an all around sport. I was told that he is going into polites now. Since Mr. Gompers is going into politics too, we may see in the next presidential campaign besides all the candidates of the regular parties, a ticket headed by Jim Farley for president and Sam Gompers for vice-president No doubt such a ticket would receive the undivided support of the Civic Federation and other strike breaking institutions of capitalism.

In Malone, Franklin county, the only existing "labor" organizations are the militia and the Salvation Army. The police captain of that town told me, that he was the only union man in the whole corporation of Malone, "by gosh." He is a caprenter by trade and when he is not on duty wielding a club, he wields the hammer At the paper mill of Malone men work thirteen hours night shift, every day in the week. They receive $1.25 per day. One of these men told me he has eight children. He had on a pair of trousers and a shirt which he claimed was all the summer clothing he possesed. At the Rutland railroad repair shop, skillled mechanics get $1.50 and helpers $1.10 per day. I distributed some I. W. W. literature among them. It was eagerly accepted and read by those who can read for there are many here among these men who can neither read nor write. Some of the S. P. ites along my tour have signed my lists. One of these is "for the I. W. W. or burst." Other S. P. itse told him that De Leon being there, they would keep out. He made reply that De Leon will surely go to heaven, and asked them, if for that reason they woud rather go to hell?

The Socialist Labor Party has never had anyone here to enlighten the workingmen. I found a small number of men who voted for the party of many names, but those who have some working class revolutionary instinct subscribed to The People and are going to vote for Thomas H. Jackson the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the others are going for Hearst.

I find in getting the signatures that middle class men who posed as Socialists, and who peddled privately-owned Socialist Party papers, are with the reform candidate and would not sign our petition, while wage workers who never before voted anything except a republican or Democratic ticket put down their names and pledged themselves to support the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party at the polls.

I wish to call the attention of our comrades throughout the state to the fact that the gathering of signatures in these out of the way towns and villages brings us face to face with the rank and file of the working class, and gives us an opportunity to explain our principles to them and is therefore a most valuable method of carrying on the propaganda worthy of their support through the State Agitation fund.

Rudolph Katz,
State Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

DERELICTS OF CAPITALISM

WHY "EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER"—AND THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH HE CAN GET BACK HIS EMPLOYMENT.

(From the Sydney "People.")

Everybody works but father,
  And he sits around all day,
Feet propped up to the fire,
  Smoking his pipe of clay.
Mother takes in washing,
  So does Sister Ann,
Everybody works at our house
  But
    my
      old
        man.

To a tune that lingers in the memory, so runs a vaudeville ballad that has a passing popularity. We laugh as we hear it. We laugh at the picture the words conjure. It is a good joke on the old man.

But did it ever occur to you that there is sadness in the lines, that there are reasons why the support of the household no longer rests on father, that his idleness is not voluntary but enforced? There is silver in father's hair; his shoulders may be bowed with the toil he has done, and perhaps there is the suspicion of rheumatism in his walk. He is strong yet, and healthy, and willing to work; and where is the man who is no longer young to get a job? The time was that not until he was sixty was a man considered too old to work. But gradually the limit has been reduced to fifty-five and then to fifty, and now the dead line is around forty-five. A man who holds a position at this age may retain it, but let him be reduced to the necessity of seeking a new job—how cold the world becomes to him, how scant is its courtesy! His fitness may not be questioned, his experience is beyond any doubt, but his white hair, once a badge of honor, is against him, and a younger man gets the place. All that is left for him to do is to sit "feet propped up to the fire, smoking his pipe of clay," while the support of the household devolves upon his wife and children. He would work if he had a chance. He would care for his loved ones and keep his children longer in the school. But what is he to do when the door of opportunity is closed to him?

The public mind has been poisoned against the old man, against the man who has accumulated years and still must work for his bread. It is a cruel prejudice—cold-blooded, heartless, mercenary and wrong. The young man may think it increases his chance to have the old man out of the way of his promotion. But will not the limitation apply to him also, in time, and will not the effect be to make him a derelict when he should be at his best, and to make laborers of his children when they should be still in school?

Smile at the ballad if you will, and in the pride of your youth and strength laugh at the old man as he "smokes his pipe of clay," but let the smile be of tenderness, the laugh be not of contempt. Think of the humiliation that must gnaw at the old man's heart, of the sorrow of his soul that he is no longer the bread winner, and merely because he is old. There used to be glory in gray hairs and strength in the years of experience and why should there not be still?

The reason is because gray hairs and old bones cannot produce enough profits. Only under Socialism will age and experience be valued, and our fathers and mothers be among the honored and revered.

Happiness is what all humanity strives to attain. But it cannot be reached only through things material—security of food, clothing, shelter, leisure, education, and recreation. A half starved man is not a happy man; a clothless, shelterless, friendless man is not a happy man; a man with no economic future is not a happy man. Socialism will pave the way to happiness by bringing material needs within the reach of all.

Conditions are breeding Socialists in every land. With the spread of education, the development and concentration of industry, underconsumption and "overproduction," willing and anxious workers unemployed, investigation reveals truth. Result: Socialists.

THE DUMA AND THE CZAR

Vance Thompson, in an article in the July "Everybody's" describes the assembling of the Russian Duma on May 10th.

The Czar, ever since Red Sunday, had been hiding in country palaces, but on this day he must enter the imperial city, summoned by the Spirit of the Age to confront an Assembly of the People.

The troops, the police, the spies were woven into a network covering the city, and all around the Winter Palace the space was swept clear of people, who gathered in black crowds on the far side of the river. Along the quay in front of the palace three or four hundred men and women, dressed in the garb of the people, were placed to clamor loyalty when the Czar landed at the dock.

As the puny descendant of Peter the Great steps ashore, there is no clamor save from the bells of cathedral, church and temple. The little Father prays among the tombs of the Romanovs and further away at a little shrine open to the street a moujik throws himself down with outstretched arms before the altar. The Little Father and the Eternal Peasant, types of the Past comprehend not the Present, nor the Future. Te Deums are celebrated in all the Churches but the Churches are empty.

Mr. Thompson portrays the different groups of people, and the scenes, with skill and power. Much of significance is in the scene which describes the reading of the speech from the throne. The splendor of barbarism is everywhere. Clergy clothed in cloth of gold, pompous courtiers, dignitaries plastered with gold, women in wonderful robes sewn with gold and pearls, tiaras on heads. Then the Czar proceeds to the throne. Says the author:—

"The little Czar is left alone. For a moment he does not move. An immense space has been made around him. Then with an effort, it seems, the Czar begins his long solitary march, the length of the hall, toward the throne. He bows slightly to the right and left—the gilded dignitaries abase themselves; the deputies stare at him with eyes troubled, sceptical, bewildered. And who would not stare at this little green figure, strutting with short-legged dignity, through splendor so barbaric, to the theatrical throne? A sombre little man! With care not to disarrange the purple mantle he sits down upon the throne. A chamberlain hands him a paper. He glances it over and rises; and in a steady metallic voice he reads the speech from the throne. Now and then the even flow of words is broken by a stress of emphasis; but he makes no gestures. Very calmly, without visible emotion, recites the words which, though he knows it not, strip off autocracy, and free the one hundred and forty millions of men he has held in the hollow of his hand.

"Even as he says 'God help us!' the wild cheers break out; it is a tumult enormous, uncouth, frenetic; wave after wave, the cheers roll across the hall, echoing and re-echoing; the grand dukes are shouting—Boris, red and sw[illegible]n with drink, waves a blue handkerchief; and the white-breasted duchesses, in broidered sarafans, cheer; and the old generals and the old senators and the old tchinovniks cuirassed in gold. The military bands crash the national hymn. Only the deputies do not cheer. They are silent and morose. On the side where they are grouped not one cry is raised. When the Czar, passing out, bows to them, they give no sign. They huddle there, timid, melancholy, confused—it was not for this they had been sent up to Petersburg, bearing the hopes of the nation. And when the empresses have departed, followed by lesser royalties, they shuffle out of the throne room, whispering bitter words.

"Still more significant is the reply of one of the deputies, Seniek: 'Well, at last,' said I, 'you've got your constitution.' Seniek is a fellow, with wild black eyes and a heavy fist; he beat the table till the glasses danced and declared that constitutions were a farce—'We want the Commune!'"

• • •

One old peasant looks at the naked backs and white breasts of the women and says: "Do they think they can buy us with that?" A mechanic-deputy cries aloud: "All this is ours—and we'll take it, too." The little Czar is taken back to the safety of Peterhof.

Describing the scenes in the Assembly the author declares that the whole tone of the body is more democratic, more radical than is the labor party of England. To the left are grouped independent workingmen, while on the extreme left sit the revolutionary Socialists, and remarks the author, "In revolutions the power moves always to the left." "Revolution to-day," he says, "means Socialism; in Russian, as everywhere else it is the great fact." And Mr. Thompson's final conclusion is, that in Russia, the door has been opened not to reform but to the great Social Revolution. May he be a true prophet!

LONDON LETTER

A FEW STRAWS THAT TELL THE CURRENT'S DIRECTION.

Tid-Bits About Will Thorne—His Treachery to the Cause of Labor Condoned by the S. D. F.—Private-Ownership of "Justice" and Its Effect—Protesters Are "Young Idiots"—A Pure and Simple Political Socialist's Estimate of Labor's Mission—Laborites, Second Amendment Lowering the School Age.

London, June 20.—A few more sobering notes regarding our "Laborites" in Parliament.

Will Thorne is one of these. He is a Social Democratic Federation man. He also was the pet of the Duchess of Warwick during the campaign. For both reasons—his S. D. F. membership and his Duchess petship—he joined the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, of which Committee he is a member, in adopting a heartily congratulatory resolution to John Burns upon his "elevation" by grace of a feudo-capitalist Government to the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

It is well to know some details about this Will. Will Thorne is the "big Union man" of the S. D. F. He does exactly what he likes, supports Liberal candidates and anti-Socialists—and the S. D. F. daren't say a word. He is secretary of a large Union—the Gas Workers and General Laborers—which has a big interest in the Twentieth Century Press, the privately-owned concern that prints "Justice," the organ of the S. D. F. Sometimes when he perpetrates a particularly shameful and outrageous piece of treachery a few honest branches of the S. D. F. protest, and the Executive Committee is compelled to do something. So they send along Quelch, or the Secretary, N. W. Lee, to arrange matters. He meets Thorne and says: "Look here, Will, some of those young idiots are raising hell about your speaking on the Jingo Liberal platform at that bye-election at Camberwell. We'll have to take some action. Do you mind our expressing disapproval—strong disapproval?" And Will says: "Mind? Bless you, no. Why should I? WE understand those things, don't we?" And he pokes his fingers in Lee's ribs, and Lee does ditto to Thorne, and they both laugh uproarously, and have a drink. The "May Day" issue of "Reynold's Newspaper" (April 29) contains statements from Thorne and others upon the Labor Party. It may be said that Thorne's is the most expressive of the lot. He says: "Labor won in co-operation with the Radical progressive forces. BY SUCH CO-OPERATION ONLY CAN ITS POSITION BE MAINTAINED, and the fruits of victory be reaped in public well-being." (Remember that "Radical" with us is a political term meaning merely extreme liberal. John Burns is a Radical). Can any tripledyed American pure and simple political Socialist, or his Gompers pure and simple craft unionist double beat that?

Here is another item.—Macdonald (Independent Labor Party) and Crooks (Labor Representation Committee) have put down their names in support of an amendment to the "Education Act"—an amendment which permits the local Authority to alter the statutory age for leaving school FROM FOURTEEN (as at present) TO THIRTEEN, provided that the children attend night school. A somewhat parallel atrocity, it will be remembered, was committed by Millerand. Hardie was challenged with this at a public meeting, and all he could say was that they must have been "tricked into it"!

These be straws or mirrors.

Watcher.

OMAHA READERS OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE, ATTENTION!

Those who are interested in the re-organizing of Section Omaha, S. L. P., will meet at 3119 Ames avenue, at 2.30, SUNDAY, July 8, with a view to perfecting an organization.

Fred. Kissel, Sec. pro tem.
3119 Ames avenue.

FRENCH I. W. W. LITERATURE.

We are advised that Chicago headquarters of the I. W. W. have a French translation of the leaflet: Address to the Wage Workers. They also have the instructions on how to organize, in the same language. Address General Secretary W. E. Trautman, 148 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., for samples, prices, etc.

RHODE ISLAND ATTENTION!

The boat engaged for the excursion of the S. L. P. July 1st has passed into the control of a R. R. Co. and our agreement is rejected. The committee has secured the steamer "Favorite," for Sunday, July 22nd, to Seaconnett Point; round trip, 60 cents; children, 30.

SLAVES OF THE SWEATSHOP

LONDON'S TERRIBLE EXHIBITION OF SWEAT-HOUSE PRODUCTS AND SWEAT-HOUSE LIFE—MINIMUM OF FOOD AND LONGEST POSSIBLE HOURS THE RULE.

There are few inanimate things which can move the heart as much as the coarse shirts, match boxes, cheap imitation flowers, now exposed to view in the Queen's Hall, London. Visitors are requested not to touch; but I could not forbear handling furtively the crude, rough objects, which have been in direct contact with so much human pain. Most of these common goods, contemptible enough from the viewpoint of pleasure, represent literally the maximum amount of endurance of which human nature is capable. And not brave, robust natures, well fed and sustained by ideals, undergo these trials, but widows with large families, old women, the crippled or half-intelligent or deformed. The routine of agony goes on in the smallest possible rooms on the minimum of food, for the longest possible hours. There is no climbing up and out by any toil; the extreme of exertion is only sufficient to keep the victim at the standstill point for days and weeks and years. There was a photograph of one old woman and her daughter, who had made match-boxes for nine shillings a week continuously for the same firm during the lifetime of the younger, and in the case of the mother for thirty-seven years.

In the worst cases there is no doubt about the extremity to which the evil extends. It is nothing less than the limit of human endurance. The terrible competition of the maimed creatures, the infernal ingenuity of the taskmasters, who only yesterday were being sweated themselves; the narrow area within which the work must be fetched and carried back, are all cumulative of wretchedness. Every day adds a mite to the burden. The landlord finds he can get a little more rent, the sweater offers a little less pay, the worker takes to coarser food and sits up a few more hours. There are no Sundays or bank holidays. There are only illnesses and bouts of starvation, when work is slack.

After a little patient inspection of the details of these exhibits, one can find it in one's heart to bless factory life and machinery—always excepting sewing machines. One can take up Mrs. Browning, and read about "the turning of the wheels" with a feeling that this is very far from the worst depths. Even the "Song of the Shirt," which is mentioned on most pages of the catalogue of the exhibition, loses its force. With all the truth of its pathos, we know that we are bidden only to pity the aristocracy of this nether world.

The Sweated Industries' Exhibition has been organized by the Daily News after the example of one which was held in Berlin in the beginning of the year. The present effort, however, is much more complete. Not only have very full collections been made of all the objects produced by these subterranean industries, but about thirty stalls are shown with the process of manufacture being carried out by workers who have suffered the full bitterness of the struggle. In addition lectures are given daily on various branches of social reform, and an elaborate catalogue has been compiled, which is practically a resume of all current information, and a bibliography of the whole literature of the subject. So exhaustively has the statistical side of the exhibition been prepared, that no doubt can be felt that such horrors as have been produced and vouched for are only typical of a vast residue of neglected, hopeless, and irremediable misery.

The stalls with the workers are not by themselves very convincing. They are necessarily far different from the squalid conditions under which the occupants normally live. Then again these individuals are all brightened up by their surroundings, and with pardonable pride will not in their conversation with one dwell on any details which prove themselves to be in the lowest stage of human degradation. But there is enough to suggest reality; the nature and process of some of the monotonous routine work of box-making, embroidery, shirt, and stocking manufacture are all clear, and lead one to realize the colossal labor compared with the infinitesimal return.

The most frequented stall was that of the flower-maker. She was a woman in the forties, with a quiet, patient face, to some extent refined, but with a concentrated indifference to all outside impressions. Physically, she seemed in good health. Her hands showed the only material distortion due to her work. These were knotty, and with the fingers curiously pointed and twisted. No one finger was exactly like another, and it was only by seeing her at work that one could understand the reason of this. I watched her make an artificial rose, which I bought afterward to pull to pieces, so as to ascertain all the minuteness of the labor. During the process every finger had some automatic process to perform. In her right hand she held the double-pointed instrument with which she rolled, pinched and arranged each roseleaf. The original stalk, made of wire with a woollen bulb at the end, she held in the first finger and thumb of the left; the second finger acted as a epptosta; the third finger curled round each leaf and pressed it firmly home. There were ten leaves. They were picked up three at a time by the spare fingers of the left hand and applied to the finger with the paste, then lifted separately with the forceps or pincers to its position on the rose, then pressed tight and affixed by the third and fourth fingers of the left. The two hands and the separate fingers were working simultaneously at different operations, and my eye had to run hastily from one to the other.

The process struck me as one of remarkable skill, and I am told that the occupation in one respect is extremely laborious. Because each leaf has to be previously prepared by pressure with a heated round tool and dented in to a rubber pad until it assumes the necessary contour, this work makes a great strain on the wrist, arm, and the chest. It seemed to me that about three minutes were occupied in making this rose, which would be paid for at the rate of 1s. 4d. for 144. Great natural skill and aptitude will enable a worker to earn twopence per hour.

Flower-making is, however, one of the more aristocratic occupations, and so is military embroidery. At the latter I saw a miniature Cousine Bette, who was exceptionally skilled, working away at a rate which would bring in 4d. an hour with the best class and 2½d. per hour at the cheapest stuff. The worst paid and most wearisome trades were the sewing and tailoring varieties, box-making of all kinds, and beading. The hours of these occupations would run to sixteen in the day, and the remuneration would be four, five, or six shillings a week. It seems incredible that one or more lives can be maintained for anything approaching that sum, but in proof that it can be and is regularly done, we are given the budget of one poor woman engaged in shirt-making. It is as follows:

Rent, one room	2s. 0d.
Tea, ¼ pound	4d.
Sugar, 2 pounds	3d.
Flour	1½d.
Oatmeal	1½d.
Margarine, ½ pound	3½d.
Six eggs (chipped)	3½d.
Ham	2½d.
Coals	3d.
Onions, or other vegetables	1½d.
Bread	4½d.
"Kitchen," costing about	3d.

The weekly total came to about 4s. 9d. leaving a balance of perhaps 1s. 3d. for clothes and other expenses.

"Kitchen," I might say, is a Scotch term meaning petty table relishes or delicacies, including, I suppose, salt and mustard. This is the maintenance of a woman and one child. Often several are in the family which has to be kept going on 6s. a week.

This leads one to consider the worst feature of sweating. It leads inevitably to child labor so that young lives are poisoned before they have a fair start. It is hard for a mother living with a stunted family in one room to refrain from using their services to add to the general stock. But usually the attempt is futile. The infernal instinct of the sweater detects this sign of pressure and the rate of pay goes down.

Miss Clementina Black, writing from much experience, states that this is a very general result. "The same pressure that leads to the employment of the children, presently leads, in a slack time, to the acceptance of yet lower pay for the sake of securing work. The poorer the worker the less possible is resistance to any reduction in pay. Thus by and by mother and children working together come to receive no more than the mother working alone. The employer—and eventually in all probability the public—has in fact obtained the labor of the children without extra payment. To such an extent has this process been carried on, that in the worst paid branches of home-work, subsistence becomes almost impossible unless the work of children is brought in."

Among the numerous visitors who crowded the galleries every afternoon, only one murmur could be heard. What can we do to stop this degrading torture, by which all of us from moment to moment are unwittingly profiting? Can all these articles be so identified that we may be sure that the accursed things can never come to our hands? Can a White List be drawn up of fair-dealing firms or a reliable Black List of all those who directly or indirectly thus grind the faces of the helpless for their own gain?

The answer to these questions from those who are best equipped with information was hardly even to a small extent encouraging. Miss MacArthur, who was speaking on the subject in the hall on an afternoon when I was present, actually held that any drawing up of lists was worse than useless. The lists could not be reliable and might even become weapons of corruption. The easy public conscience would be satisfied with the belief that something was being done and would relapse into its natural state of indifference. The most hopeful remedy for the future, she considered, was the continued interest and inquiry into all the facts of the case which should be maintained by all thoughtful people. Publicity could not put an end to this form of competition, but it made it more difficult. The screw was generally applied most tightly in the darkest corners among people who might be rescued here and there by a little judicious help.

Miss MacArthur, whose life work had been spent in the task of organizing the labor of women, believed that the only effective remedy must come from the workers themselves. Her experience was that very trade union formed among women in a district reacted on the position even of those without organization themselves. At present, out of 5,000,000 women workers in this country not more than 140,000 were organized in trade unions, of which by far the larger number belonged to the textile trades in Lancashire, where the standard of piecework wages is the same for both sexes. If a million and a half of women could be organized in trade unions, probably sweating as we know it would automatically cease. There would not be a sufficient surplus of willing hands to drive pay down to the endurance or starvation level.

One scrap of information which I have picked up since I saw the exhibition a day or two ago has considerably cheered me. Probably the most degrading relic of barbarism in our sweated industries was the heavy labor of the chain-makers in the Birmingham district, work much too laborious for the women who carry it on for 8s. or 10s. a week. I rejoice to say that good reports are to hand of the Lelong chain-making machine which can turn out link chains 25 per cent stronger than the hand-made chains and at less cost. So we may hope that this one iniquity will soon be a thing of the past. It is among women that nearly all the sweated industries are recruited and it is the advent of the machine worked by trade union labor which will demolish them one by one.—Special Correspondence in N. Y. Evening Post.

FREE SPEECH OUTRAGED

At Sharon, Pa., Where I. W. W. Speakers Are Arrested.

Sharon, Pa., June 28, 11 p. m.—The Industrial Workers of the World speakers are now being imprisoned in the East, just to show the workers of the East that the master class are as "law abiding" as the mine owners of the West.

Last night, a good I. W. W. meeting was held here and prospects were bright for completing the charter list, when a big labor skate, apparently under the influence of liquor, broke through the crowd and demanded the soap box. It was given to him. He introduced himself as Martin F. Murphy, of the New York State Federation of Labor, business agent of the Moulders' Union of Buffalo, and now traveling salesman for the American Locomotive Works. Murphy railed at DeLeon and Debs and challenged Roadhouse to debate the question, Craft sv Industrial Unionism. The challenge was promptly accepted for Friday night (this week), but when he was called up from Youngstown, Murphy could not be found.

We, remembering Flynn's bluff, were determined to make this skate make good. So to-night, Brother E. Covert and I came to Sharon and, after failing to find Murphy, started an open air meeting where we had held forth previously. Roadhouse had been speaking about thirty minutes when the chief of police came and asked if he had a permit. He was told that the constitution of the United States gave us the right of free speech and peaceful assembly. Roadhouse was then arrested for blocking the street the squire demanded $100 bail, and he, not having that amount of ready cash was thrown into the lock-up.

Covert then took the box and showed the workers present how free this country is when a workingman has to have a permit to talk to workingmen; and, is arrested, not for being without a permit, but on a pretext, in order to shut him up. He was also arrested and we are now in one of the bastiles of capitalism awaiting trial. The question arises, Is the master class adopting concerted action to stop working class education and organization? Buffalo, Caldwell and Sharon prove that we must press on and organize our class economically and politically and fill these dirty lousy jails with the real criminal class who are on our backs—the master class of the world.

R. Roadhouse.
E. Covert.

June 29—We were released on paying five dollars fine each. We are at it again.

R. R. and E. C.

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SPIES OF CAPITAL

MANUFACTURERS' INFORMATION BUREAU COMPANY SENDING ITS DETECTIVES INTO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND LABOR MEETINGS TO FERRET OUT INFORMATION FOR THE MASTER CLASS—ONE OF THEM AT A NEW CASTLE, PA., MOYER-HAYWOOD MEETING, PUMPS A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR, WHO IS SHOWN, BY THE DETECTIVE'S REPORT, TO BE STILL AT HIS WELL KNOWN SLIMY AND SLANDEROUS WORK.

The below self-explanatory documents have been received at this office. They were found outside the office of the Arizona Commercial Copper Company, of Globe, Arizona, by an employe, and forwarded here by a member of the Globe Miners' Union. The first document tells the tale of how the employer is spying upon the workingman; the second document, which is evidently a detective's report to the Employers' Association, tells the tale of A. M. Simons, Editor, at his usual slimy work of slandering people and generally lying in his attempt to palm himself off as a man of weight and information.

I.

INTER-MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

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Main Office, Cleveland, O., U. S. A.
J. K. Turner, President.

Denver, Colo., April 17, 1906.

W. S. Sultan, Superintendent,
Arizona Commercial Copper Company,
Globe, (Gila County), Arizona.

Dear Sir:—Our previous corespondence has acquainted you with our system. The enclosed report needs no comment, further than to show the need for counteracting influence by a quiet, subtle influence and reasoning. Hold your old men, who can be reached and made loyal.

A careful study of our System is convincing. The best assurance is our references, and you could ill afford not to look us up—that is all we ask.

Under present conditions, further procrastination would be suicidal, and unless employers themselves take a part in this struggle by pursuing proper methods, nothing will stop this avalanche towards a revolution.

Employers who have been with us three months have never experienced a strike. The fact that our Inspectors, or missionaries, if you please, repay the cost of service, places it within reach of everyone, whether 15 or 500 men are employed. Reducing cost of production and increasing output, is a special study feature to induce employers to support these men while they take the lead in controlling these organizations.

This labor question has outgrown any one man or set of men. An endeavor to handle it locally is much like a small dog snapping at the heels of an elephant, only tending to further antagonize the "beast"—in this case the labor organization.

Yours very truly,
E. P. Weaver,
Third Vice-President.

II.

Denver, Colo., April 17, 1906.

How Eastern Labor Regards Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Arrest;

Special Report by M. O-17, covering meeting, New Castle, Pa., April 8, 1906.

I arrived in New Castle about 9.30 a. m. and proceeded to look up the principal speaker at the Indignation Meeting of the Citizens and Union men of New Castle. It was advertised that a man from Chicago by the name of A. M. Simons would be the principal speaker, and I located him at the Excelsior House opposite the Union Station. He was in his room until after dinner and I made his acquaintance as soon as he appeared in the lobby of the hotel, and held quite a conversation with him in reference to what the I. W. W. were doing in that vicinity. He told me that they were having a great deal more success than they anticipated and predicted in a year's time they would have the Railroad men, Street Car men, Foundry men, Steel Workers, and in fact all the men employed in the great Steel Industries in Pittsburg and vicinity. I asked him how far he had got along in organizing these men and he stated that at least one-third of the Workingmen in that vicinity were now members of the I. W. W., and applications were coming in at every meeting. I asked him the cause of this and he stated that the workingmen of Colorado were about wide awake now to the action taken by the Employers and the Mine Owners' Association, and that if they did not wake up here, the same conditions would exist in this locality as already exist in Colorado, and they are joining the I. W. W. as it is the only organization that is opposed to Capital in every sense of the word and the only organization that regards it as it should be—the enemy to the workingman.

Our conversation then drifted to Trautmann, of Chicago, the International Secretary of the I. W. W. Simons told me that this man was a fool and would not be in the organization very long as he was too suspicious of anyone who asked him any questions, and only a short time ago he accused a fellow in Chicago by the name of Jim Smith of being a spy and abused him a great deal, but he, Simons, stated that the man was very cool and said nothing until Trautmann had finished abusing him; then he replied very slowly that he, Trautmann, had better have proof before he made any more breaks of that kind, and at the meeting, preferred charges against him.

Simons further stated that while in New York, he met Sherman and had a letter of instructions from Trautmann, which Sherman told him to pay no attention to as he was no good anyway. So I believe it is only a matter of a short time until this man is out. I asked him where Sherman was at present and he stated he was in the South, but did not say where. I asked him if there were many locals being formed and he told me that they were being formed about as fast as they could attend to them, and this affair in Colorado was doing more to organize the men in this country than anything that could have happened.

At this point, the prominent Socialist and Chairman of the meeting came in and the usual formalities of introduction were exchanged after which the Chairman said it was about time to start for the hall which they did at 2.25 p. m.

Arriving at the hall at 2.30, I found it packed by men representing all classes of trade, railroad men, street car men and a great number of ladies. Several of the Railroad men had their uniforms on, two of whom I noticed had "P. & L. E." on the lapel of their coats. At about 2.45, Mr. Simons was introduced to the audience by the Chairman, and his remarks were as follows:

"Fellow Workmen and Comrades: I come here before you to-day to enter a protest against the outrageous treatment of our brothers and comrades of the Western Federation of Miners now in jail, in Boise City, Idaho, having been kidnapped without law or formality in the middle of the night from Colorado to Idaho. Something that had no parallel in the history of this country and never known in any other country except Russia; and I will attempt to show you in the course of my remarks that the Mine Owners' Association, of Colorado, are the Law Breakers and not the men whom they have in jail and who are members and officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and I will also attempt to show you that the men who are members of the Mine Owners' Association, and control the greater part of the Railroads and Money of the United States, and most of all those Mine Owners are controlled by the Standard Oil Co., and most of the Money belongs to Rockefeller, Rogers and Perkins, and those are the men who are bringing about this damnable outrage to the workingman in the West. He cited the instance from Bryan's speech in 1896, when he stated that the Trust controlled eight billion of dollars of wealth, and if the people did not break the Trust up, it would only be a matter of a short time until they controlled all the Money Powers of the United States. Again in Bryan's second nomination, he cited that the Money Power in the Trust had increased from eight billion to fifteen billions and asked the people again to break up the Trusts, but they paid no attention to him, and under the Republican Rule, the Trust had grown from fifteen billion dollars in 1900 to twenty-eight billion of dollars in 1904. He showed where the people of the United States had very little chance of beating this power of Money, because that twenty-eight billion of dollars was really more money than the United States own altogether, and if the same men who control this amount of money to-day had it in 1860, they would have been able to buy the United States from Maine to California and from the Gulf, North. This was given to illustrate the great power that the workingmen had to contend with to-day, and he urged the members present to give him every attention, as he was there to help the men throw off the bond and chains that bound them to slavery, and bring them on a plane where they would be free and each man have an equal right to do as he pleased. He went on to state that the men to-day must dispose of their labor at whatever price those magnates wish to give them, and cited an instance of what would happen in Butte, Montana, in the near future in the Copper Mines, for he said, "You all know the Standard Oil Company has a press agent in Boston who sends out the dope to catch the suckers, and only a short time ago he said that with Heintz, of Montana, out of the way, the Standard Oil Company had no other competitor and would make Butte the lowest paid city for mining copper in the United States." He further stated that the people who were interested in those Western Mines were also interestd in the Eastern Railroads, and if the men here did not resent every attack upon their wages, that it would only be a short time before Railroad men would be working for one half the wages that they are now getting, and that it was up to them to organize to protect themselves against this great Money Power, the Standard Oil Company.

His speech then drifted to the members of the Western Federation of Miners and the charges made against them on account of the death of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, and he showed that the confession of McParland, the Pinkerton Detective Agent, and of Harry Orchard, who was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association, was the only evidence that they had to hang those men on. He showed where McParland broke up the "Molly McGuires," an organization very prominent during the Steel Strike in Pennsylvania some years ago and where he, McParland, admitted that he shot four men himself, had led two mobs, and for those deaths, sixteen members of the "Molly McGuires" were hanged and McParland was never arrested. His reward for breaking up this organization was a promotion to the head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Colorado, and his object is to break up the Western Federation of Miners, and if his statement comes true that those men will never leave Idaho alive, there will be twenty million workingmen of this country who will rise up in rebellion and we will see one of the greatest strifes in the United States that was ever witnessed in any country. It will make Russia fade into insignificance, and when the workingmen get through, we will have no capitalist class to bother with, for they will all be keeping company with the spirits of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. He stated that all the charges against the Western Federation of Miners were absolutely false and untrue, but it could not be averted as all the Judges, Sheriffs and Officers of the Law in Colorado were puppets of the Mine Owners' Association, and these men expected little or no sympathy from anyone connected with the Govrnment, and the only way that they could be saved was the uprising of the workingmen to demand that those men should not hang, and if they did not demand it, the men would certainly hang upon the scaffold. He stated that his object there was to raise funds to employ counsel and detectives to follow out the clue that has ben given to prove both Orchard and McParland guilty of conspiracy as the employes of the Mine Owners' Association, and to make these men suffer for the crime that H. P. McParland has now charged them with. He stated that there would be a song started by twenty million workmen of the United States of this industrial battle if those men were hanged, which would go something like this: "Will Moyer, Haywood die, and if they do, ther are twenty million workmen will know the reason why."

They proceeded to take up the collection and from the crowd, I should judge that they got in the neighborhood of $200, after which a set of resolutions were read, condemning both the Governors of Colorado and Idaho in the action of this matter and asking that a protest be sent broadcast through the press, stating that the workingmen would not stand for such outrages committed upon citizens, and a copy be sent to both the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, one to the Weekly People of New York, one to the Appeal to Reason of Girard, Kansas, and one to the Prosecuting Attorney of Boise, Idaho. The Chairman asked all to stand who were in favor of the resolutions as read and every man in the hall stood up.

The Meeting adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

After the meeting, I talked with several of those present and who are residents of New Castle and worked in that vicinity, about what they thought, and everyone of them whom I talked to seemed to be of the same opinion—that if those men hang there will be the greatest Industrial battle in the United States that has ever occurred and say the men have been getting it "rubbed in" long enough and it is pretty near time that they woke up and not let this occur. I asked them how the I. W. W. was progressing there and one fellow told me that although he was not a member of it as yet, he was going in at the next meeting and was going to put his shoulder to the wheel and help all he could, as he thought that organization was the only one that was of any use to any class. I asked him what organization he was a member of and he told me he belonged to the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers.

The situation around this section of the country is red hot and the workingmen are apt to jump at conclusions at any moment, and it would be advisable for employers to place more good speakers, or Inspectors, in this district to tell the men the truth about Colorado conditions. If there is no one to refute such arguments as the above, the workmen will naturally believe all these radicals tell them.

Respectfully submitted,
Denver.

BIALYSTOK PROTEST

HELD UNDER AUSPICES OF THE BUFFALO BRANCH OF THE BUND.

Reinstein Makes A Spirited Speech—Compares the Massacre of the Jews with the Slaughter of the Pittsburg Steel Workers—the Czars That Must Be Overthrown Here.

Buffalo, June 30.—The "Express" of this date contains the following comparatively fair report of the Bialystock Protest meeting held last evening:—

REINSTEIN TAKES BIT IN HIS TEETH.

At Bund Meeting for Aid of Jews, he Rails Against "Czars of United States."

"Beastly and Inhuman"

He So Brands the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts et al., But is Careful to Say Assasination is Useless.

Another meeting in behalf of the persecuted Jews of Russia was held at Schwarzmeier's Hall, at Sycamore and Jefferson streets, last night, under the auspices of the Buffalo branch of the Russian Bund.

S. Brody was chairman of the meeting and made a strong introductory speech in Yiddish. Dr. N. Kavinoky, who, though in this country but a short time, is one of the most influential of bund workers in this state, also spoke in that language. He gave a graphic picture of the brutalities practiced upon Jewish men, women and children in Czardom and deeply moved his audience with his eloquent appeals for their support to the movement for the relief of the distressed survivors and for arming them to resist further attacks.

Boris Reinstein, the Socialist Labor Party leader whose open-air meeting at Main and Mohawk streets was suppressed last Saturday night and who as a matter of principle served two days in the penitentiary in part payment of the $5 fine imposed on him, emitted, in English another of his spirited speeches. He almost, but not quite, took a crack at his enemy, Police Chief Regan, the Czar Nicholas of Buffalo. He spoke a good deal about czars and would-be czars of the United States and threw out what some of his hearers interpreted as an intimation that such representatives of government as Chief Regan would deprive workingmen, not only of the right of free speech, but also of the right to vote, if they dared. Yet he never mentioned the chief in his speech.

After a brief reference to the trouble in Russia and concurring in Dr. Kavinoky's views of their cause and the remedy, he said: "Apart from our duty to stir up Jew and Gentile to assist the revolutionary movement in Russia, Jewish or otherwise, to overthrow the government of Czar Nicholas, we have another duty to perform. It is to overthrow the czars in the United States. We have 300 czars in this country to one in Russia. We have the czars of the packing houses, the mining kings, the steel trust and a lot of others.

"The Rockefellers, the Vanderbilts and others are just as beastly, just as inhuman—as a class; I am not speaking of them individually—to the working class of this country as Czar Nicholas is to the Jews in Russia. Czar Nicholas is a beast incarnate. He may be a good man individually, but as the head of his government his deeds, his failure to defend the oppressed against the massacre inspired by his minions, brand him as inhuman.

"Right here in the United States we have men who care as little for human life as Nicholas. You are horrified when you hear of the brutalities at Bialystock. There are ways to crush out human life without being pointed out as murderers. What is the difference between snatching up one of those innocent Jewish children and dashing its brains out against a wall and the crushing out of a child's life in a machine in one of our own factories? Is it any more horrible to drive nails into the body of a Jew in Russia than to imbed a piece of steel in a workingman in this country while working in a steel mill?—just because an employer wants to save a few thousands or a few hundreds, or even a few scores of dollars, which it would cost him to put guards on his machinery?

"These men are practically dooming human life every day. Why, it is not long since the Associated Press, controlled by the capitalist class, sent broadcast through the land the news that in the mills in Pittsburg 17,700 human beings were killed or wounded in a single year. Don't you suppose that the hearts of the widows of these men bleed just as much as the hearts of the widows of Binlystock?

"It isn't because Carnegie is a cannibal. It isn't because he hasn't a heart. I believe he is a good Christian, though I do not know that when he, or those of his class go to church, whether they are thinking of the text of the sermon or of how to do their neighbors. It is the fault of the system. The system comples these men either to go out of business poor men or to do their neighbors, and of course, they do not wish to quit business and be poor.

"It is our duty to war against these men, not as individuals, but as a class. And right here I will say I do not advocate the ovethrowing of these men as individuals. It will do no good to kill them; there will be others to take their places. It was of no good to shoot Frick or to kill McKinley, or to kill any monarch. That's a crazy way to do. The thing to do is to war against the class.

"There's another thing I'm going to say, and I don't care who hears it. I don't know how long you workingmen will be allowed to exercise your right of the ballot. If the capitalist class can consider itself safe to take away that right from you, I have no doubt they will try to take it away. Like the robbing of you workingmen of free speech and free press, if they think they can safely do so, they'll rob you of your right to vote."

In conclusion the fiery Socialist Labor orator said: "You owe it as a duty to battle against the beast of capitalism in this country, as our fellows are battling against the beast of autocracy in Russia. When the throne of Czar Nicholas totters, the parasite on society, the capitalist class, will likewise be tottering and will be overthrown."

In the burst of applause following this concluding sentiment the meeting was adjourned.

No policemen were at the meeting.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

Received during the week ending with June 30th the following contributions:

R. Katz, sale of literature and People subs	$ 6.00
H. H., Paperhanger, N. Y.	.25
26 A. D., N. Y.	.60
34 A. D., N. Y., collection, 85c; A. G., 25c	1.10
Section New York Co., 2/3 on lists: No. 38, 35 A. D., $3.50; No. 25, 30 A. D., 84c; No. 29, 34 A. D., $1.87; No. 18, 23 A. D., $2.17; No. 4, 7 and 9 A. D., 34c	8.72
Syracuse, J. P. Link, $1; John Friedberg, $1	2.00
Chas. Rhode, Patchogue	1.00
New York, E. Moonelis, $1; B. Mazaneck, $1	2.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
Total	$ 22.67
Acknowledged on June 23	274.12
Grand total on June 30	$296.79

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y,
New York State Executive Committee.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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BY

Eugene Sue

Translated from the French

BY

DANIEL DE LEON

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148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending June 30, we received 185 subs to the Weekly People, and thirty-nine mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 224.

Those sending in five or more were: C. H. Duncan, Spokane, Wash., 20; R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O., 13; J. McGarvey, Newburgh, N. Y., 9; Theo. Jung, Evansville, Ind., 7; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 7; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 7; E. Jansan, Chicago, 5; L. H. Zimmer, San Jose, Cal., 5; Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Texas, 5.

Prepaid cards sold: S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash, $5; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, $2.50.

We would call to the attention of Sections, not getting bundle orders of the Weekly People, that they are neglecting an important feature of agitation, that can be made of benefit to the movement and the Party Press. Many men who cannot be induced to subscribe will readily pay two cents for the paper if it is handed to them each week.

Bundle rates, the bundle going to one address:

Five to 100 copies, one cent each.

One hundred to 500 copies, three-quarters of a cent.

Over 500 copies one-half cent.

See that your Section orders a bundle.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The following is a summary of business done the past week in orders of a dollar or more:

Pamphlets: Section Tacoma, Wash., $9.85; Bisbee, Ariz., $7; I. W. W., Seattle, Wash., $3.50; Portland, Ore., $3.50; H. F. Cody, $8.55; Canton, O., $1.75; 23-33 A. D., $1.65; Toronto, Can., $1.05; Millwaukee, $1.85; Belleville, Ill., $1; St. Louis, $1.25; Conrad, Yukon Ter., $1, P. Veal, Chicago, $13.06;

Books and pamphlets: Cleveland, O., $7; Pittsfield, Mass., $13.25; Mrs. Harner $5.95; F. P. Janke, $1.80; Winona, Minn., $2; U. Frueh, $1; J. J. Roth, $1; 20th A. D. N. Y., 1000 leaflets.

Now is the time to push out the pamphlets. It is the literature of the S. L. P. that bulids Socialists. It is the personal work done by members and sympathizers that brings new men in touch with the movement.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin

Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Step by step, painfully, by dint of struggles, of courage, of perseverance, the oppressed, alternately vanquishers and vanquished, halting at times after battle to tend their wounded and recover breath, but never retreating an inch, will in the course of time arrive at the goal of that laborious and bloody journey. Then will the radiant sun of the people's enfranchisement rise in all its glory.

(Eleventh Century Prophecy.)

EUGENE SUE.

OUR SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

[From Daily People, July 1.]

On this day, six years ago, Sunday, July 1, 1900, the Daily People was born. The coward sees the danger and the trouble before, the brave man after it is passed. The starting of the Daily People was an act of intrepidity. Cowards quail before a similar attempt; the Socialist Labor Party undertook the bold deed, and carried it triumphantly to success. Not like the present French Republic, when it celebrated the anniversary of its existence, with the foreign foe still in armed possession of several of her cities, as pawn for the war indemnity, does the Daily People to-day celebrate its sixth anniversary. The day is celebrated with the Daily People's plant absolutely free of the heavy mortgage indebtedness that it started with. The last note upon its plant was paid a month ago. The Daily People has now no monetary debt other than to the membership of the Party that owns, administers and controls it, obedient to whose collective thought it moves, and whose collective labors of thought and action raised and maintain it. On such an occasion as this, well may the S. L. P. rest arms for a moment and contemplate its work in all its colossal proportions.

The Daily People is a monument of the fruitfulness of ORGANIZATION—only organization could have triumphed over the obstacles that impeded its birth, and the perhaps greater obstacles that the degenerating effect of capitalism periodically threw in its way during these six years, in the shape of conspiracies and intrigues by folks, who, much as the obscure wretch that sought immortality by burning down the Temple of Ephesus, sought "distinction" in the attempt to tear down this beacon of the Social Revolution in America.

The Daily People is a monument of the blessedness of ABNEGATION—only that loftiest altruism, that freely lays upon the altars of a great Cause the very life-blood of its inspired devotees, could have sustained the drain and strain upon them of the expenses needed to preserve this tribune of the people, and to free it from all pecuniary obligation to capitalist firms.

The Daily People is a monument of the resistlessness of FORTITUDE—only the staunchest of convictions, planted upon the soundest of knowledge, and watered by the clearest of information is able to resist victoriously the violent storm of hostile principle that beat down upon it, aiming at, often threatening to submerge it.

The Daily People is a monument of the effectiveness of DEMOCRACY—only democratic rule—the rule that steers clear both of the rock of mob decentralization and of the rock of autocratic centralization—only such staunch democracy could have unified diversity of opinion in a body necessarily, and happily so, of such strong individualities as the S. L. P. membership, and welded the individual opinion of each into a mighty force for all.

The Daily People is a monument of the efficiency of COLLECTIVE LABOR—no one or two, nor a dozen, nor several dozen individuals, located in a few localities, could have produced the intellectual power that breathes through every issue of the Daily People. Such a manifestation is possible only through the combined labors of a large number, large enough to deserve the name of collective labor, and spread throughout the land, broadcast enough to reflect, not a personal or local picture, but a picture of national proportions, such as the occasion demands.

Justly proud—as all may feel proud who have performed conscientious labor—justly proud of his great work in the realm of literature, and, therefore, in the realm of history, the Roman lyric poet frankly sang the praise of his own production. Presuming to translate those noble lines into English, they run:

> "I've raised a monument more lasting
> than brass;
> "Loftier than the regal stature of the
> pyramids;
> "A monument that neither the tooth of
> the rain-fall, nor the blast of the
> North Wind
> "Is able to wear away, nor yet the numberless
> "Sequence of years, nor the flight of
> Time."

Such a monument—the first and, so far, only English Socialist daily in the English speaking world; such a monument—at once an impregnable fortress from which, untrammeled, to bombard the capitalist robber-burg, and from which, unfettered, to spread broadcast and daily the constructive thought of Socialism; such a monument has the Socialist Labor Party raised in the Daily People to the Cause of its devotion—the emancipation of the Working Class of America from the yoke of wage-slavery, the Cause to which the S. L. P. has pledged its honor, its sacred word and its means.

Well may the S. L. P. glorify its work in the lines of Horace on this the sixth anniversary of the Daily People. In keeping with the purity of its exaltation, the S. L. P. invites its kindred elements throughout the land to join its ranks and share its just pride.

THE SHIPPERS FOUND THEIR MISSION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is reported to have in contemplation a proposition for Government ownership of the anthracite coal fields. This, it is declared, will be "the only means of protecting the public from extortion."

Such language is, of course, buncombe. "The public" is not the public in the mouth of these people. "The public" means those capitalists who are engaged in shipping, and don't own capital enough to purchase a railroad. "The public" does not mean even all the consumers, outside of the railroad magnates and the shippers. The shippers object to having the railroads pocket the fleecings upon "The Public" which the shippers see no reason why they should not pocket themselves. They object to "paying toll" to the railroads. Least of all does "The Public" mean that largest portion of the population—the Working Class. Neither do the shippers propose to have the claws pared by which they rend the workingman, nor yet does the Interstate Commerce Commission, itself a Sanhedrim of labor-skinners, contemplate the abolition of the extortion practiced upon the workingman, or imagine that ownership of the anthracite mines by a capitalist Government will be any relief to the worker. In so far, the ostensible purpose—protect the public from extortion—is a mask. Nevertheless, the proposition is a dangerous one—dangerous to the capitalist class. The shippers and their advocates, who are seeking relief, know not what they are doing when they take a stand that admits that a certain bunch of capitalists—as "God-ordained" as any shipper—are practicing extortion. While seeking their own deliverance, this bunch of Usurpers are pulling the house over the ears of their class.

When the present Kaiser William shoved Bismarck aside and sought to free himself from virtually "paying toll" to the Bismarck class of the junkers, the shrewd recluse of Varjin observed: "He will have to desist; he does not seem to know that what he is doing is to remove the bricks from his own house. If he persists the edifice of his own dynasty will fall to pieces." William desisted in time. Will the shippers also be able to "desist"?

The shippers have found their mission in the scheme of social Nature. The law, obedient to which they are moving, and can not help moving, has charged them with the mission of contributing a share, such a share as none else could contribute, towards dissipating the mystification concerning the "sanctity of the Capitalist Class," the "God-ordainedness" of capitalist private property. Touch a myth and it shrivels—it shrivels far beyond the point of actual contact. ALL CAPITALISM IS EXTORTION.

AN ERRING SIR ANDREW.

A distinguished Scotchman, former Lord Provost of Edinburgh, now visiting America, is reported to have said: "You Americans are the keenest and most capable business men in the world. You have reduced commerce from adventurous enterprise to science. Yet you seem helpless when it comes to managing a city." If Sir Andrew really said this he has done injury to the reputation of the Scotch for keenness, and has written himself many degrees below another European traveler in America, the Frenchman De Tocqueville. De Tocqueville would not have been deceived by appearances. He would have clearly perceived that the "business principles," pursued by the capitalist in his reduction of commerce from adventurous enterprise to science, are the very principles by which he runs government. In other words, the "business principles," which Sir Andrew so much admires, are paramount throughout.

It is unimaginable that the "business principle" of common carriers starting special industries, shipping the goods on their own lines and thereby ruin and confiscate competitors,—it is unimaginable that that "business principle" would have escaped the keen eye of De Tocqueville when he saw it applied in Government by the practice of Legislation that, either by lowering or raising the tariff, destroys one man's and promotes another man's business.

It is unimaginable that the "business principle" of advertising rotten meat for "Jewel," shoddy for "all wool," glucose for "sugar," etc., etc., would have escaped the keen eye of De Tocqueville when he saw it applied in Government by the legislative practice of enacting "Anti-Trust" laws intended to promote Trusts; by enacting "Eight Hour" laws intended to sanctify Twelve-hour contracts; by enacting "Factory" laws intended to give full swing to factory pestilence; by establishing "Labor Bureaus" intended to publish lying statistics of wages; by enacting "Free Mining" laws intended to shut out the poor man; by enacting "Banks for the Poor," or Savings Banks, laws intended to furnish capitalists with a place where to store their cash in intervals between speculation periods, and draw interest on it; etc.; etc.

It is unimaginable that the "business principle" of controlling the central office for the distribution of news, so that the business Lie, given to the central office, is automatically repeated by all the other journals and thereby acquires the appearance of Truth, being stated "by all the papers"—it is unimaginable that that "clever" and sharp "business principle" could have escaped the keen eye of De Tocqueville when he saw it reappear in Government by the Rooseveltian practice of keeping a $10,000 press agent to promote public opinion in favor of the Panama Canal graft.

And so forth and so on.

Sir Andrew erred. What he complained does not exist exists in full blast, "lid up" and "doors wide open." The capitalist Governments of America are run strictly upon capitalist "business principles."

WHO IS THE ACROBAT?

Of Labor everything is demanded—industry, abnegation, skill; patience to endure and intrepidity to submit; bravery to fight the battles of Capital, and meekness to rest satisfied with the thorns of the victory. It has, however, been left to the Hon. Bourke Cockran to present Labor in a new role, the role of acrobat.

Speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of this month, the Hon. Cockran organized himself into a monument of economic wisdom, and, within half an hour, dropped the following two gems from his rhetorical lips:

"The right that our political system holds essential and inalienable is the right of every man to work when, where, how and for what he pleases, and to enjoy in liberty and security ALL THAT HIS WORK PRODUCES."

Within thirty minutes of the time the above was stated, laying down as a fact that the laborer enjoys "all that his work produces" the Hon. Bourke said what follows with equal assurance:

"The laborer can't find employment—he can't work—he can't live, unless he produces by his own labor all that he consumes himself—that is to say, his wages, PLUS A PROFIT TO HIS EMPLOYER."

If the two allegations are true, the workingman is a matchless juggler—he enjoys ALL THAT HE PRODUCES, and yet he manages to produce, besides what he himself enjoys, A PROFIT FOR HIS EMPLOYER! The wonderful feat is so marvelous that it deserves to be contemplated from the behind also. The workingman, according to the Hon. B. C., yields, out of the product of his work, A PROFIT FOR HIS EMPLOYER, and yet that identical workingman himself manages to enjoy ALL THAT HE PRODUCES! Who can beat that feat? It amounts to the solution of the quadrature of the circle; or, in humbler parlance, it is the accomplishment of what has hitherto been considered impossible—the eating of your cake and yet have it. With all the veneration the Socialist has for the Working Class—the only class he does venerate—we must deny that Labor does, or even could, perform that acrobatic trick. With all the contempt the Socialist entertains for the Hon. Bourke Cockran as a staunch promoter of the cause of popular ignorance, superstition and dependence upon the capitalist plunderer, we are bound to concede that the skillful acrobat, or juggler, is the gentleman himself—not in performing the feat, but in the brazen effrontery of stating it.

It is only the second allegation that is true. The first is false. The workingman, under the capitalist system, supports both himself and the employer; it is upon the wealth produced by Labor, and Labor alone, that both the workingman and the capitalist live. The Age of Miracles being no more, the miracle is unacceptable of a whole being kept intact, despite the subtraction of a part thereof. The workingman does not enjoy "all that his work produces." He enjoys only that part of the wealth he produces that is left to him after the capitalist takes his "profit." Moreover, the very statement, admitted in this second allegation, to the effect that the workingman "CAN'T LIVE UNLESS HE PRODUCES BY HIS OWN LABOR . . A PROFIT TO HIS EMPLOYER," indisputably determines the conclusion that the workingman's share must be a pittance, the employer's the swag,—all of which, doctored though the Census figures are, clearly appears even from those figures, confirmed by general observation.

There are acrobatic, performances by which a man lands with both his feet in his mouth. Of such a nature is the acrobatic performance of the Hon. Bourke Cockran.

"MUCK RAKING" IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

At the convention of the National Millers' Federation, just closed in Milwaukee, the report of the committee on export trade declared that American flour was the best in the world. It placed the blame for the loss of trade on the transportation companies in delaying the delivery of the product at its destination and recommended that the exporters be educated as to their rights. Whereupon S. Thurston Ballard, Louisville, Ky., took the floor and scored the American miller for making an inferior article of flour for the foreign markets.

"You may attempt to whitewash our manufacturers if you choose," exclaimed the Kentuckian, "but the fact will remain that the loss of our export trade is not due to the transportation companies as has been charged. Nor is it to be chargeable against the crop failure in 1903 and 1904. You well know that you have sent an inferior grade of flour to our foreign customers, and then you wonder how it is that the trade has slipped away from you."

At the recent Atlantic City convention of the American Society for Testing Materials, E. A. Carter of Pittsburg drew the attention of the delegates to the danger of boilers made from scrap iron, which, he asserted, was being used as a material by unscrupulous manufacturers for greater profit. He said that boilers made of this material are dangerous and likely to explode.

At the same convention, Richard L. Humphries, in a paper describing the effect of the earthquake on buildings in San Francisco, made the startling allegation that municipal buildings were the first to fall, owing to defects in their construction. Mr. Humphries declared his belief that investigation would show that the construction of public buildings had been slighted, thus causing weakness, especially in cement construction that allowed the structures to fall under the strain of the earthquake. when privately owned buildings stood the strain with much less damage.

Chancellor Day, the Syracuse University defender of the Standard Oil Company, well called this "an era of muck raking." That is because there is much muck to be raked. In novels, newspapers, magazines, Congress, and conventions assembled, adulteration, imposition, cheating and unscrupulousness are shown to abound in all spheres of capitalist activity. It could not well be otherwise. A society that is founded on the private property of the few, acquired by the robbery of labor—the many—through profit and wages, daily exacted and paid, is bound to be rotten in all its ramifications. Only in a society founded on social property acquired by social effort for social progress, will the requisite conditions for moral advancement be present. The "era of muck raking" will then be as little possible as is the stone age in the age of steam and electricity.

YOU CANNOT DO IT!

It is reported that, having met at the Waldorf-Astoria several persons prominent in corporation affairs, Senator Bailey turned sharply upon them with the threat that, if they violate the present laws passed against them, "we will give you another that will have iron teeth"; it is also reported that, being asked what he meant by that, the Senator answered: "I mean a law that will send every one of you to the penitentiary"; finally, it is reported that, word of this conversation having reached Washington, it caused great glee among the reforming Senators and Representatives—and yet the Senator's threat was merely lampoon.

That the smaller fry of capitalists, together with their political spokesmen, should feel elated at Senator Bailey's words is natural; by the same token their glee is destined to disappointment; and what is more, they are bound to take backwater,—eventually if not sooner.

The posture of the Baileys amounts to a supreme contradiction. They water the roots, they fence in the trunk, they admire the main branches of the Upas tree, and yet they find fault with its poisonous blossom. There is not an iniquity, eloquently raved against by the Baileys in their campaign against the "lawless corporations," that is not a legitimate and inevitable flower of the capitalist tree to which they cling with such fatuous loyalty. Capitalism—inscrutable are the decrees of Providence—was as necessary to progress as it is iniquitous. Without capitalism the human race would not have learned the lesson of co-operation, and, thereby, the way out of fixed popular poverty. Yet capitalism is bred in iniquity, and carries the congenital blood mark throughout. Capitalism needs a wretched mass in order to flourish. It is with capitalism as with pawn-brokers. With it, as with them, the misfortune of others is its opportunity. Without a mass that is ready to sell itself into wage slavery, and be plundered, as the only means to exist, the capitalist system would die. The waters that fertilize its roots are the blood and bloody sweat of the Working Class. Now, however, the Working Class did not "grow" as Topsy. It was manufactured. The sword and the fagot were the implements of the manufacture. By the wholesale and forcible dispossession of the peasantry the foundation was laid for the Working Class. Since then the process has undergone variations, but remains the same in spirit and effect. The methods of the present "lawless corporations" against the Bailey class, are the identical methods that the said "lawless corporations," when still at the Bailey class stage, adopted against the peasantry. Thus the Bailey class, whatever it may now mean to do, will find that the moment it really begins to apply "teeth of iron" to the "lawless corporations," its own lawless foundation, its own lawless flesh will begin to be rent—and then it must desist.

It is not for the capitalist class, or any portion thereof, to construct the steel trap whose iron teeth will fasten in the calves of the "lawless corporations." The construction of that engine lies with the Working Class, and that class has set itself to work. The "iron teeth," indeed, the well fitting and sharp "steel teeth," are now being constructed by the Industrial Workers of the World—that is the social trap that will catch the villain. In the doing of this work the I. W. W. is inspired by the breath of the Spirit of the Age—Socialism. Right without Might is folly. After the formulation of Right, there then remains the organization of Might. Anything short of this is either lampoon or lamentation. Socialism being neither, neither laments, nor does it waste its energies in lampooning like the Bailey class does.

Senator Bailey has a reputation for great ability. As Marx says, on plains mole-hills look like mountains. Well may a Bailey look like a mountain on the dreary plain of bourgeois intelligence. Only intellectual mole-hills will fail to understand the law of their own existence, and imagine they can handle "teeth of iron" against their own fullest expressions.

"Damn the Socialists!" is the ill-suppressed growl that goes up from the chests of the Cassatts, the Armours, the Rockefellers, and all the other "Lords of Industry," who have been running the country, and are now to land alternately in the prisoner's dock. These Lords are right. The very language of the Lodges and Baileys, who declare that the actions of the "Lords of Industry" are "breeding Socialism," proves that the Socialists are to blame. Were it not for the good use Socialism is turning the felonies of these "Lords" to, their lordishness would have continued unrebuked. The Lodges and Baileys would ever have remained on their knees before the Cassatts, etc., but for the Socialists. Right are the Cassatts, etc., "Damn the Socialists!" The day will came when the whole capitalist class, including its politicians will be echoing the curse.—Speed the day!

Quite a number of District Attorneys are said to be foregathering in Washington. The reason of the foregathering is given as "the acts of leading corporation presidents who are guilty of law-breaking." Surely there must be something wrong in these reports. Can the "Pillars of Law and Order," hitherto set up as bright examplars to the "disorder-loving Socialists," can they be law-breakers? Can it be that the Socialists were right after all?

SOME QUESTIONS

Since Stanford White was not a socialist, why did Thaw murder him? Is not the socialist the underminer of virtue and the family, and the capitalist their pillar and tower of strenght?

Speaker Cannon says "the country is now in the flood tide of prospertiy." Is this a hint to get ready for the ebb tide that will leave the working and middle classes high and dry on the banks of adversity?

Armour declares the Oneill-Reynolds report is "damaging sensationalism." Are we to infer from this that sensationalism is meritorious only in so far as it is profitable to the packers? or is this another case in which god Capital must triumph even though the race be poisoned in the effort?

Croker states "The trusts robbed Bryan of both elections." Will Croker please tell us what the trusts, the Crokers and the Bryanites rob the working class of? Or is the stealing of elections by one capitalist faction from another of more importance to the working class—the great majority of society—than is the taking of surplus value from the latter class by the capitalist class, irrespective of factions or parties?

Jacob Meyers, editor of the "Butchers' Advocate" declares: "The packing houses of London are filthy and worse than those of Chicago." Is this a strictly disinterested statement; or is it merely made to offset the inroads of English competition on American foreign trade pending the packing expose? Anyway, what justification has the pot in calling the kettle black? Who knows?

"Bill" Bailey, replying to a "Treason of the Senate" article in Hearst's "Cosmopolitan," says Hearst spent more money to secure election in one ward than he did in the whole of Texas. Did Bailey need less, owing to more favorable influences; or is Hearst's molasses barrel more easily moved to flowing? And, finally, doesn't Bailey's statement promise a fine outlook for the labor fakirs and the pure and simple opportunistic political Socialists, who see "indirect good" in Hearst, during the coming campaign in New York State, where Hearst promises to run as an independent gubernatorial candidate? Doesn't it, though?

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization know as a "Section", or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section", provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section", but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade street, New York City,
(Box 1576).

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y. per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, S. L. P.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To hell with the Unions! There's no use bothering with them! We must devote all our time to building up the political organization of the workingmen. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of these union wrangles!

UNCLE SAM—Not quite so fast! Do you recognize that dual, or competing unions, are a symptom of the declining chances of the union, due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J.—I never thought of that before—but I guess that's so!

U. S.—It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual, or competing, union springs up. Now, just join the last two points together and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. If you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultaneous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the tw causes co-operating, dual or competi unions will increase in number and tl the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in b terness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)—I cannot escape the conclusion. It—i is correct!

U. S.—Of course, it is! We see the fact all around us. "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and competing unions springing up everywhere!

B. J.—That's so!

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

B. J.—I'm ready.

U. S.—Your "political movement" is to be made up of workingmen, you say?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Do you stick to that?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—And increasing numbers of those workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competin unions—all of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs?"

Thick drops of perspiration gather on B. J.'s forehead.

U. S.—Will they not? Will not increasing numbers of workingmen be in one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J.—They will.

U. S.—Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that workingmen in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your workingmen's political organization?

B. J.'s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S.—Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reignin on the economic field, outside of yo political organization, you can h within the organization, that same ment comporting themselves as if church?

B. J. fidgets from one leg to the otl mopping his forehead.

U. S.—Do you, in short, imagine tha a workingmen's political organizatio can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if those annoyances affect their economic organization?

B. J. looks as if he were on the point of exploding.

U. S.—No answer?

B. J. (making a supreme effort)—No—It is nonsense!—The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within workingman's political organization war reigns without in their economi relations with one another.

U. S.—Now, what becomes of you plan "to let the Union Question go t hell," "not to bother with the union and "to save yourself the annoyan all those union wrangles?"

B. J.—Gone up the flue! Smasl Jericho! Knocked into a cocke thunder!

U. S.—I should gently stutte

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

SELL LIKE HOT CAKES

To the Daily and Weekly People—Comrade Hossack is right, the Unity Conference pamphlet can be sold at open air meetings. Those we got went like the proverbial hot cakes, and we are ordering more. A. S., Jr.

Milwaukee, June 24.

APPRECIATES THE IRON TREVET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New York Labor News is to be congratulated on issuing the Iron Trevet. My newsdealer sent over a copy Saturday, and by Sunday I had finished the first reading of it. It is a pleasure to read such a book and the lessons to be drawn from it are of incalculable benefit to the movement. I sincerely hope to see the remaining volumes of Sue's masterpiece issued quickly.

Vernon F. King.

Holland, Mich., June 26.

THE RELIEF OF MARIE SPIRIDONOVA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose fifty cents, a mite for the Marie Spiridonova fund; and would like to see stated in The People the fate of the young fellow who ended the career of the villain Abramoff; also how fared Idanoff, for his villiany to the unlucky Marie.

Thos. O'Keefe.

Greenmount, South Dakota, June 26.

[Note:—The man who executed Abramoff, according to published report, escaped and is unknown. Idanoff is also reported to have been executed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

AS TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We are sending the financial report of Section Houston, Texas, ending June 30, 1906, to National Secretary Henry Kuhn. This report is better than the last report and we hope to make it better as each six months roll around.

I cannot refrain from expressing my regret of the comrades in their neglect of the General Agitation Fund. In the past six months I see the comrades are endeavoring to start different funds; we have the Russian Revolution, San Francisco Relief, Moyer-Haywood, and others; now comes some pledging money to prosecute the governors of Idaho and Colorado and for the relief of Marie Spiridonova.

It seems to me the proper way to prosecute the governors, relieve the Spiridonovas and all cases of destitution, would be to place the little we can spare in the General Agitation Fund in order to educate the working class and throw off the chains of wage slavery. If each one donating to the different funds would place half of each donation where it is so much needed and so much neglected, our work of education would go on so much faster.

Yours for the emancipation of our class,

G. F. Carnahan.

Houston, Texas, June 25.

SOWING FOR A HARVEST OF HAPPINESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Branch 2, Section Kings County, opened the campaign on Tuesday evening, June 26, by holding a well attended meeting at the corner of Norman and Manhattan avenues, Brooklyn. Scannell opened up by showing up the much-vaunted "prosperity" which our capitalist masters would have us believe we are "enjoying"; and, turning the point about, showed that the poorer the working class becomes the more luxurious grows the life of the capitalist class. He closed by appealing to the working class to study wherein their interests lie, confident that, by doing so, they would soon be valiant supporters of the party of their class, the Socialist Labor Party.

T. Haupt followed. He brought out forcibly the class struggle and the robbery of the working class by the capitalist, by virtue of the latter's ownership of the tools of production, showing that though one workingman can now produce forty-five times as much with the improved tool as formerly, the increased product is confiscated by the capitalist class, while the condition of the worker grows steadily worse.

The useless efforts of the craft or pure and simple trades union to better the condition of the workers, and the success with which the Industrial Workers of the World is meeting, was pointed out; as was also the striking contrast etween the false leaders of the Mitchell nd Gompers stripe and the real labor ders like Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone St. John. Haupt declared that the leaders are banqueted by the capitalists of the Civic Federation; while the true leaders, who cannot be bribed, are thrown into prison and compelled to live in the shadow of the gibbet by the Mine Owners' Association.

Throughout both speeches, the audience frequently applauded. There seems to be a fine field open to the invading forces that are striving for the abolition of wage slavery, in this district. Count on Branch 2 to be in the vanguard of the work.

Several questions were asked and satisfactorily answered; twenty-four copies of the Weekly People and nine pamphlets were sold.

"Sow, ye sowers of Truth and knowledge, that we may reap the harvest of happiness and contentment."

P. McG.

Brooklyn, June 27.

MUCH CAUSE FOR REJOICING

To the Dail and Weekly People—Inclosed please find money order, for which send me copy (paper covers) of the proceedings of the Industrial Workers of the World Convention last year. I am a poor hard working proletarian, but find I cannot be without genuine socialist literature; have been a subscriber to the Weekly Ueople for a long time; propose to so continue, economic conditions permitting; if otherwise will go ahead any way. The People is all right; am glad we have a movement from which we can get the genuine stuff. It seems to me the craft union movement has become a dissolving quantity. It must give way to a more healthful growth as expressed in the I. W. W.

We proletarians are much interested in the Russian situation, we like to read your literature on this subject.

Geo. Metzger

Olympia, Wash., June 21.

DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION

To the Daily and Weekly People—Regarding the suggestion of Chas Singer, in the Weekly People of June 23, regarding steps to be taken to secure the liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, I would like to offer an opinion. There are two things we should always bear in mind in the advocacy of any new step, first, we are waging a class war, for the emancipation of a class—the working class; second, any new step we take, every move we make, must result in a decided advantage to the working class, as a whole, else our movement will be set back or defeated. This is the supreme test of working class action.

In calling a general strike for the purpose above stated, even if succeeded in forcing the courts to act, which is very doubtful, it is more than probable that the courts, being capitalistic institution, would act adversely to the interests of the laboring class. We would then be compelled either to retreat or precipitate a cilvil war, which would defeat the very object we are contending for, our final emancipation; whereas, if we bide our time our comrades will be fully vindicated.

Do we talk of injury, insult, loss of self-respect, of suffering and separation from loved ones? Centuries long our class has been beaten and crushed and oppressed, whipped like dogs and driven like cattle, wandering up and down the earth miserable and alone. Can a slave have respect unto himself? Impossible! We bend our backs with servile humility that our capitalist masters may ride thereon with greater ease and comfort. Yes, they may well "laugh in their sleeves" for they have got us all in the "capitalist jail;" and there we shall remain so long as industrial despotism endures.

"The social revolution of the nineteenth century can not draw its poetry from the past, it can draw that only from the future. Former revolutions require historic reminscences in order to intoxicate themselves with their own issues. The revolution of the nineteetn must let the dead bury their dead in order to reach its issue," so said Marx in his "18th Brummaire."

The men of the past acted within their own sphere and time. We study their history only that we may correctly interpret the social phenomena of the present. Our revolution has no precedent in history; there is no limit to its sphere of action; it is world-wide. To draw our inspiration from the past means failure, to draw from the future, success.

When we call a general strike it must be not for the purpose of enlarging individual freedom of motion within certain prescribed limits but for full freedom in the socialist republic in which there can be no limit save individual capacity.

In the meantime let each of us work a little harder, sacrifice a little more that the cause may not suffer from the enforced inactivity of our comrades.

Anna Tewksbury.

Seattle, Wash., June 21.

LOAD UP WITH LITERATURE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last night at the street meeting where I was one of the speakers, three of the questions asked were upon the subject of Socialist unity, or rather we were asked the reasons why there are two Socialist parties. The explanation that could be given in a brief answer, should have been supplemented by calling attention to the N. J. Unity Conference pamphlet, but none were on hand among the literature which the committee had. Someone asked where does Debs stand now and we had none of his Grand Central Palace speech which would have answered the question. These two pamphlets should be made part of the pamphlet stock of literary agents. Plenty of literature should be on hand at all open air meetings.

A. S.

New York, June 23, 1906.

BEST DEFENDER OF THE TOILER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—You will find enclosed three dollars for six months subscription to the Daily People and the balance to be divided equally between the Moyer-Haywood Defense fund and the General Agitation fund. The People is a paper which should be read by every wage worker, man or woman. It is the best defender of the toiler I ever read. It is indispensable to the cause of the proletariat and especially at this time when every effort is being made to forestall the successful propaganda of the class conscious wage worker. The politicians of both old capitalist parties are striving with the aid of the leaders(?) of the craft organized disunion otherwise known as the A. F. of L. to offer various expedients under different names such as public ownership of this and that utility and control of the trusts. When will the worker realize how he is being fooled by the simple(?) trade union leaders and capitalist political bummers?

The two last numbers of the Weekly People are worth consideration by the wage workers—the editorials and other truthful articles.

While I consider the Weekly People indispensable the Daily by all means should be read by every true Socialist throughout the world.

I remain yours for the Socialist revolution.

Frank Hall, Sr.

New Orleans, La., June 26.

POVERTY AND PROFIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The enclosed clipping is from to-day's issue of a great capitalist newspaper, the Boston American. Its contents are in complete harmony with the burning of tons of raw cotton in the South, to keep up profits; and proves again, that, in order to flourish, brutal Capitalism requires, and must preserve at an acute stage, the condition of want and dependence among the masses. The pious pillars of plutocracy do not hesitate to resort to any means to accomplish their purpose. J. Ross.

Boston, June 26.

(Enclosure)

FOUR MILLION BANANAS TO GO OVERBOARD

Fruit on Ship Ripened Too Soon and Is Destroyed to Save Market.

Sixty thousand dollars worth of ripe bananas will be dumped into the ocean late this afternoon by the United Fruit Company to save the market from a slump in prices.

The bananas are now on the fruit company's steamship Esparta, which arrived yesterday from Port Limon, Costa Rica. She brought 53,000 bunches of green bananas, valued at about $1.50 a bunch, but owing to the failure of the refrigerating apparatus, the bananas in the forward hold were ripe on the ship's arrival. The greater quantity in the after hold were ripe or ripening.

Fifteen thousand bunches of partly ripe bananas were sold to-day at greatly reduced prices. But instead of disposing of the remaining 38,000 bunches, the company has decided to throw them overboard. Peddlers swarmed the docks of the company this morning in an effort to buy up the fruit, but fearful of ruinous prices for dealers already stocked, the company has decided to throw them overboard and thus protect the market.

AUSPICIOUS YEAR FOR THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the early part of this month the tailors of Local 12, Industrial Workers of the World, issued a call to the trade, to organize on June 11th, at a meeting to be held for that purpose. At the same time, an invitation was issued to the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local 81, to organize the tailoring trade in this city.

Local 81 met on the same night, and voted our communication into the garbage can. There were only eleven members present. Our meeting was more successful. We organized a local with fourteen charter members, the charter to be kept open for three months. This morning three other tailors applied for membership, and before the charter is closed we will have the largest tailors' union in Los Angeles since 1887, when they belonged to the Knights of Labor.

Most of the members of Local 81 will join just as soon as we roll up our membership, but it is a difficult matter for them to join right away, as J. B. Lennon would fine them $25 apiece and publish them in "The Tailor" if they had the temerity to defy that great god of the cloth. If the tailors all over the country will raise the banner of revolt and defy his royal joblots then it will be easy sailing; as the traveling journeyman does not care to be forced to pay a fine for being a union man. This is the greatest drawback amongst the tailors, so up and at them, snips!

We had them beat in 'Frisco before the quake; and when the independent union called an open special meeting in Oakland, the J. T. U. of A. men attended. When they found out some of the I. W. W. tailors were going down to Los Angeles and take up the work down there, their jaws dropped, like those of a calf which had been hit on the head with an axe. Since then they have decided to send Mr. Ajax, National Organizer of the J. T. U. of A., down from 'Frisco, to put a little court plaster on their president's nose.

Los Angeles is the hardest town in the country to organize, and an I. W. W. man feels like an orthodox Jew in a Roman Catholic church. Nevertheless, the tailors here are bound to come to time, for they have had several doses of J. B. Lennon's boracic acid. When they went on a strike here a few years ago, Lennon cut off their strike benefit after being out only a few days. From eight stores organized before affiliating with the J. T. U. of A., they have only three left, and those by the consent of the bosses. The I. W. W. have now four unions here, and with some extra exertion may be able to form a council before the year is out.

This year seems to be the most auspicious for the labor movement, in the history of the United States. Let us all get a move on and run our membership up to the 500,000 mark before our second anniversary comes around.

F. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 12.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Having seen the call in the Daily People, for financial aid for "Der Arbeiter," I herewith enclose $1.50 in answer to the same, $1 from Philip Veal and 50 cents from myself. We hope that all the comrades will respond to this call as well as they have done to others: he gives double who gives quick.

If we look to Russia, we will find our Jewish comrades in the front ranks of the revolution, thanks to their education through Socialist literature. Let us follow their example by keeping up our Jewish press, so that we may reach the Jewish proletariat here. He certainly will be a great help in the overthrow of our master class.

Other comrades here also promise to do their best in raising funds for "Der Arbeiter." Otto Justh.

Chicago, Ill., June 21.

PHILADELPHIA BUTCHER WORKMEN LEAVE A. F. of L. AND JOIN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Philadelphia butcher workmen, formerly known as the "Brotherhood of of Philadelphia Butcher Workmen," have joined the "Industrial Workers of the World" in a body. On Sunday last, at their headquarters, 1412—14 N. Front street, in a well attended meeting they were informed by their secretetary that a charter had been granted, and they were hereafter to be known as "Butcher Workmen Industrial Workers of the World, local No. 334."

They also listened to a speech by a representative of the I. W. W. in their native (German) tongue, which was well received and which impressed them with the correctness of the step they had taken.

This step was not hastily undertaken; the butcher workmen have had their sad experience with A. F. of Hellism. About three years ago they struck, and while the one half was out on the street at one establishment, this establishment sent their work to another firm in Philadelphia and there the other half of the union men were forced by their national officers to scab on their brother unionists. Credit must be given to these Philadelpia butcher workingmen in having seen the error of the way of the A.F. of Hell, and now both those who were forced to scab and those who struck have joined, the united working class under the banner of the I. W. W.

The representative of the I. W. W. in his speech, took the experience of these men, and, citing numerous instances throughout the whole land, proved that what happened in Philadelphia was nothing exceptional, but on the contrary, it was in line with the standard policy of the American Federation of Labor. He furthermore told them that the capitalist knew that workingmen naturally would organize, and that in the American Federation of Labor he had the organization which would serve his purpose of forever and ever keeping the working class down, by keeping them divided and figthing amongst themselves.

After the I. W. W. representative had closed he was thanked by the president in the name of the local for the clarifying address he had given them on unionism.

These men (it is safe to say) prompted by experience and knowing what the I. W. W. means, will arouse sleepy Philadelphia, as far as the butcher workmen and the kindred branches of their trade are concerned. J. Eck.

New York, June 26.

WALL STREET AND THE REAL ESTATE BOOM.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The great boom in realty values extending from "Squash Hollow," L. I., to Seattle, Wash., which has been raging the past year, has caused a tremendous shrinkage in prices in Wall street and brokers on the Stock Exchange are just about making "car fare," in commissions. This is a serious blow to the gamblers, when the price of their exchange memberships is taken into consideration. Stock Exchange seats at this time fetch $80,000, a loss of $6,000 from the record figure of two years ago. Lower figures are predicted, owing to the inroads the real estate speculation has made into their stock-broking business.

This boom keeps the small speculator from buying his few shares of Steel Trust stock, or some shares of other watered corporations, whose securities are traded in Wall street. In normal times the demand from this class of speculation is no small item.

The financial center is also concerned about the way the savings banks have been losing deposits. Millions of dollars have gone into land gambling; the East Side Jews and the residents of Mulberry street have purchased acres of soil upon a "shoestring" basis; and when the crash does come, Wall street thinks it will be a whopper. They look for it to happen very shortly.

A good deal of their reassuring grows out of the fact that a few days ago Controller Metz notified the newspapers that he was preparing to sell for the city, property in the Bronx and Brooklyn boroughs on which $25,000,000 is due the city for taxes, water rents and assessment improvements.

These two boroughs have witnessed the greatest "boom" in their history; and it is here that the bubble is about to be pricked, to the great anguish of some "land owners" who had a peanut capital as a basis for their "gigantic operations."

The action of the Controller means that the property purchased on an optional purchase price basis will be sold back to the original owners at a figure that they are able to bid it in for; thus pocketing the money put up on options; which can best be likened to speculating on a margin in Wall street.

The real estate slump about due, in the opinion of the best posted authorities in the realty line, will also injure the fellow paying for a house on the installment plan, because, while the property value of his house declines, thereby reducing his chances of disposing of same, the taxes, owing to various contemplated improvements, are bound to go up, thus completing the "freeze out" game so well played by the land sharks of the country.

It means another link in the chain which the nineteen families that own the greater city are weaving around the man who wants to "own" his home in the country, and the fellow who buys on a margin.

To the Socialist it means the development of land monopoly, and the crowding out of the individual with his "patch of land," a condition which has always tended to check the revolutionary trend of things. Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., June 20, 1906.

THE IRON TREVET.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. W., NEW YORK—It often will be found that two doctrines, seemingly opposed, are not really conflicting but supplemental to each other. It is so with this matter of "collectivism" and "individualism." The parallel case is found in natural science in the two forces, the centripetal and the centrifugal. Without the centrifugal there would be no motion in the spheres; without the centripetal our earth, the planets, everything would "fly off the handle." The highest individuality is possible in the only only, that demands collectivism; the highest, meaning the most beneficient, collectivism cannot choose but promote individualism. Socialism alone combines the virtues of the two, because Socialism alone provides the material basis for the one and the other, whereas, in Capitalism, the collectivistic tendency works harm, while the individualistic tendency runs into freakishness.

T. A. D., PORTLAND, ORE.—Aye, indeed, "property should be sacred." Wealth is not property until appropriated. Capitalism appropriates to the capitalist class the wealth produced by the working class. When capitalism thereupon declares "Property must be sacred," what it means is that: "Stolen goods must be kept, and no questions asked."

F. P., ANACONDA, MONT.—There is no referendum in the German Social Democratic Party. The national convention is supreme.

D. G. B., YONKERS, N. Y.—Yes, dearest. Just as we put it. "The harder a man works the poorer he is." A workingman has no chance to work unless the capitalist allows him. The capitalist allows no workingman to work unless there are "orders for goods." The harder the workingman works the quicker the orders are filled, and then he is "laid off." Hence, the harder he works the worse off he is.

J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Order from the Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colo., the "Reply of the W. F. of M. to the Red Book of the Mine Operators' Association." The refutation is complete and as full of matter as an egg is of meat. Get it.

TO FRIENDS AND COMRADES—Kindly send us prospectuses of the best school you know of to fit a young man out in architecture. If you cannot get prospectus, send name of the school.

W. H. M., ATOKA, IND. TER.—The way to crack that nut is to consider capitalist concerns (privately-owned establishments of production) under two heads—the extreme heads. "Large Producers" and "Small Producers." Large industrial establishments, employing hundreds of men, and small establishments, in which the owner or renter is the sole worker, little shop for manufacturing and selling; large farms on which many "hands" are employed, and small farms on which the tenant or owner works alone, along with his own family. What, then, is the difference between the "Large Producer" in industry, and the "Large Producer" in agriculture, as far as the taking over of the respective establishments by the workers is concerned? There is no difference whatever. The workingmen in the large industrial shop being organized, they are ready to "take over" that shop; the workingmen on the large agricultural shop being likewise organized are likewise in condition to "take over" that farm. What is true with regard to one large shop and one large farm, is true of all large shops and farms. Furthermore, the two sets (mechanics and farm workers) being Industrially connected in the I. W. W. THEY CAN RUN THE COUNTRY. Neither, and for the above reason, will there be any difference in the plight of the small shopist and small farmist. Their plight will be identical. All those that have sense will throw up the sponge and fall in line; those few whose "individualism" is of the dunghill cock species will hold out, or try to. Their existence will be made impossible. Their period of transition will be hard. But they will not be able to impede the swiftness of their absorbtion. Their dunghills will vanish.

T. A., NEW YORK—He who considers a "pipe dream" the I. W. W. idea of so drilling the working class that they will mutually support one another, instead of some gathering into the job-trusts of the so-called Gompers-Belmont Union and rending one another—he who considers that a "pipe dream" cannot stand upon the principle that the emancipation of the Working Class must be the work of that class itself. He who rejects this principle must either take the capitalist shoot, or become a fakir, politically, or economically, or both.

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—First—Bourgeois is pronounced as if it were spelled "boorjwa," with the accent on the last syllable.

Second—The modern Italian is not the descendant of the old Romans. He, the bulk of him, descends from the Goth, Lombard, and other Teuton immigrations into Italy. The Southern Italian is considerably dashed with Semitic blood from the Carthaginian and later the Moorish invasions. And none of them is free from the Vandal element, which, under Genseric, sacked Rome.

Third—Bancroft's History is about the best.

Fourth—"Croil" stands for "cruel." That was Artemus Ward's humorous spelling of it.

"WATCHER," LONDON, ENG.—Now to your second question. The passage in the Manifesto of the Communist Party reads: "The Communists do not form a separate party opposed to other working class parties." To place upon this sentence the construction that, if bourgeois-dominated workingmen set up a bourgeois party labeled "Labor" or similarly—a party, which, like the Laborite party of Great Britain votes for the military budget and whose leaders congratulate a John Burns for Millerandism,—to place upon that sentence the construction that, such a Laborite party being set up, the Socialists must furl the banner of their party—to place such a construction upon the sentence is to sin alike against common sense and all the canons of construction and interpretation:—

All that scheming bourgeois would have to do would be to label themselves "Labor"—and that would be a call upon the Socialists to disarm. Thus the Manifesto would defeat itself—false construction No. 1.

The same Manifesto uses the word "Socialist" in a hostile sense. Gompers in America has sought to "prove" thereby that Marx himself condemns the Socialists of to-day. This is to interpret a modern word by the meaning it conveyed in 1848, when it stood for something else. This is false interpretation. For parallel reason to refer to the modern bourgeois products of BOURGEOIS parties, labeled "Labor," as the "WORKING CLASS parties" referred to in the manifesto, is absurd—false construction No. 2.

The Manifesto itself entitles itself the Manifesto of the Communist PARTY. Thus it recognizes a separate existence even in 1848. From the context it appears clearly that the Communists were then only a group, with the masses of the proletariat as yet unillumined by Socialism. To-day this is no longer so. Socialism is the principle of a tangible body (no longer a little elect group) of the proletarians themselves. That this tangible body should to-day act exclusively and exactly like the little group of 1848 is unreasonable—false construction No. 3.

Next question next week.

F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now to your second question.

The platform of the Socialist Labor Party is more clearly explicit than the platform of the Socialist party. Seeing that American Socialism is, in principle, the same as European Socialism, it follows that the platform of the S. L. P. is closer to Socialism anywhere.

J. J., NEW YORK—Right you are; "the man who does not make provision, by saving, for a rainy day, is an ass." But no less an ass is the man who, through saving, pinches himself to the point of inviting the physician and the undertaker, as does your Gompers[illegible]

W. A. G., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Your worthy S. P. acquaintance got more from you than was coming to him. One time these people say the I. W. W. is the S. T. & L. A. over again—hence, they will none of it; another time they say the S. T. & L. A. was overthrown by the I. W. W.—hence? hence, they hate the I. W. W.! Such conduct is the squirming of the caught rat.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Further American concerns, with investments in Russia, are: Westinghouse, the Harvester Trust, and Noel Brothers' Oil.

(Continued on page 6.)

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., was called to order by the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, on Sunday, July 1, 1906, at 9.30 a. m. There being present: Thomas F. Brennan, Mass., Ulrich Frueh, N. J., David J. Moran, R. I., David E. Gilchrist, Pa., J. J. Kinneally, N. Y., Chas. J. Mercer, Conn., and P. C. Christiansen, Ohio.

Comrade David J. Moran was elected chairman of the meeting.

The minutes of the previous session held January 7, 1906, were read and approved.

Comrade Henry Kuhn read the following letter of resignation as National Secretary:

To the Members of the National Executive Committee, and to the Members of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrades:—

It is with a profound feeling of regret that I am compelled to tender to you, and ask you to accept, my resignation from the office of National Secretary, an office that has been held by me for a number of years most of which have been so eventful in the Party's history that, obviously, there have clustered around that post traditions and sentiments one is apt to part with most unwillingly and, therefore, reluctantly. Yet, I find that the step cannot be avoided. During the recent years of storm and stress, when every nerve had to be strained to the utmost to keep afloat the Party institutions wherewith the party itself was so closely interwoven that the downfall of one would have meant irreparable injury to the other, all considerations, except those that aimed at the preservation of these institutions, had to be swept aside and all other interests had to be subordinated to that one supreme purpose. With it still unaccomplished, there could be no thought of leaving so important a post—and there was none.

But that purpose has now been accomplished. To-day, thanks to the indomitable and unflinching perseverance of the Party's membership, aided and sustained by the equal perseverance and devotion of the men engaged in their various tasks at this end of the line, the Party's printing plant stands *free and clear of all mortgaged indebtedness*, and what indebtedness it still carries—leaving current business obligations out of the reckoning—rests exclusively within the Party itself and can be adjusted, converted and liquidated as the Party sees fit and as opportunity presents itself. Moreover, the Party, so long held back by undeveloped and adverse conditions, is now in the ascendancy. Its general policy and its line of tactics, so bitterly contested for so long a time, are being triumphantly vindicated every day by the relentless logic of events. That the S. L. P. is the true representative, on the political field, of the revolutionary aspirations of the working class, becomes more patent every day and the recognition of this fact will, ere long, find its consummation in the unification of those Socialist elements of the land that are destined to become the standard bearers of the Social Revolution.

Under such changed conditions, changed for the better in every respect, to step aside and to retire from office is not like leaving a ship in distress or like withdrawing from the firing line when the fight is hottest. For some time past my private affairs have clamored for attention. With a large family to take care of and with rents soaring and prices of all necessities keeping step, it became ever more difficult to make ends meet; the problem of keeping nine persons on a salary such as the Party can at this time afford to pay, became ever more difficult of solution. At any rate, the time has come when I must strike out and at least make the effort to take better care of that family than has hitherto been possible. Believe me, it is not a pleasant task to weary you with my private affairs, yet I feel that I owe to you as the executive body of the Party, as well as to the Party membership in general, an explanation why I find it imperative to retire from office. Nor do I wish the impression to prevail that we have here the case of a man, who, doing well enough, wants to do better. I would not, in such a spirit, withdraw from an office that the Party has honored me with these many years. I do wish to emphasize that it is imperative necessity that prompts me, at this time of my life, to utilize what years may yet be at my disposal for vigorous work, in order to place those dependent upon me into a more secure position. But enough of that.

At such a time, and when about to take such a step, one is apt to be in a retrospective mood. Casting the eye of the mind back over the road we have traversed, contemplating the difficulties we have overcome, recalling the many instances of unselfish devotion and fealty to the cause that one has met with—marred only here and there by the viper's sting and the treachery of the weakling—the picture that the organization of the Socialist Labor Party projects upon the mental screen is, indeed, magnificent. One is tempted to say—and yet feel that in the saying there is no spirit of vain boasting—that what the S. L. P. has accomplished, the obstacles it has encountered and overcome, could not, at that time, have been done by any other organization in the land, because no other organization existed that could have drawn from its principles the inspiration needed to accomplish the task. The rank and file of the Party the country over; the Party men toiling in the various departments of the Party Press, editorial, business and mechanical; the men in the field carrying the light to the "heathen"—all these combined to form a square each side of which faced the foe and, amid shot and shell, never for a moment wavered in their adhesion to the cause and never for a moment faltered in their conviction that the future was ours. And so it has come to pass.

To-day, the tide of battle has turned. The "square" no longer holds defended ground, but, with lines reformed, is engaging the enemy's outposts. With the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, the legitimate and logical product of the American Labor Movement, no matter what all the self-seekers and noodles may say to the contrary, the American Labor Movement has entered upon the beginning of the final conflict. There is an awakening the world over, the giant Labor is groping his way to the light of the sun, the breath of Revolution is in the air and he who lives will see.

In conclusion, now that I am about to cease to be in direct touch with the many comrades I have worked with in the cause these many years, I wish to say to them, as well as to every other member of the Socialist Labor Party, that, as is amply evidenced by themselves, one can be a good S. L. P. man and can be of service to the Party and the cause without being National Secretary. Whether in office or out of it, so long as the S. L. P. continues to be what it is to-day—the political standard bearer of the Social Revolution, the most advanced and most logical political expression of the revolutionary aspirations of the American working class—just so long shall I serve that S. L. P.

Fraternally,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.
New York, July 1, 1906.

Upon motion the letter of resignation was received and laid over for new business.

The National Secretary then reported upon the status of the N. E. C. literature fund, showing that $384.51 had been received in the shape of loans and donations and that the amount of $305.00 had thus far been expended. This report was also received and laid over for new business.

Several communications were received from the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, regarding the publication of a political primer. Matter received and laid over for action under the head of new business.

The semi-annual report of the treasurer of the N. E. C., properly audited, was then submitted as follows:

Semi-annual Report of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party (From January 1, 1906 to June 23, 1906.)

INCOME:

By balance on hand, December 30, 1905	$ 335.30
" dues stamps	524.40
" supplies	26.96
" charter fees	1.00
" returns from speakers	80.55
" General Agitation Fund ..	745.82
" Russian Revolutionist Fund	2,385.06
" Marie Spiridonova Fund ..	5.00
" California Relief Fund ...	549.66
Total	$4,653.75

EXPENDITURES:

To salary, National Secretary, 25 weeks	$ 450.00
" current expenses, postage, expressage, telegrams, etc.	90.91
" agitation	938.98
" supplies	8.36
" office expenses	5.00
" printing	18.50
" donation to Daily People ..	100.00
" office rent	75.00
" I. W. W. stenographic report to Int'l. Soc. Bureau	1.05
" Russian Revolutionist Fund to Int'l. So. Bureau	2,300.00
" California Relief Fund to O. M. Johnson, Fruitvale Cal.	545.15
" balance on hand, June 23, 1906	120.80
Total	$4,653.75

Max Heyman,
Treasurer.
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.
A. L. Zimmermann,
A. C. Kihn,
—Auditors.

A letter from Section San Francisco, asking for a charter to replace the one lost in the recent catastrophe. The request was granted and charters were also granted to Springfield, Mass., and Schenectady, N. Y.

The manager of the Party Press, Comrade Chas. H. Chase, then submitted a report of the various departments under his charge. The time for getting up this report had been very brief and it did not for that reason pass through the hands of the Auditing Committee. It was resolved to receive the report and refer the same to the auditing committee. One of the features of the report was that the mortgaged indebtedness on the Party's printing plant has now been entirely liquidated. After some discussion, during which it was pointed out that the party must now take up the work of discharging the debts due to Party members, it was decided to establish a sinking fund, collections for which are to be made all over the country and the money thus secured is to be used exclusively for this purpose.

With the machinery debt out of the way an opportunity is now presented to emphasize the fact that the entire party membership stands back of every dollar loaned to the party press.

The manager also called attention to an urgent demand for a repayment of a loan made several years ago, to the amount of $500, of which $400 are still due, and asked that some steps be taken to aid him in repaying this loan. It was decided that the members of the N. E. C. present at this meeting endeavor to raise some loans to be repaid out of the sinking fund. The amounts thus raised, to be used to meet the aforesaid obligation. It was also decided that the States not represented be notified by circular letter of the action taken in this connection.

The National Secretary reported to have enquired into the conditions under which the property of the Swedish organ "Arbetaren" can be acquired and it was decided to instruct the N. E. C. sub-committee to take the steps needed to acquire and lease the property.

The Colorado S. E. C. reported the election of Comrade May T. Saunders as a member of the N. E. C. for that State.

The matter of the Mesa County resolutions was brought before the meeting, because of the statement on the part of Mesa County that their resolutions had not been correctly copied. The N. E. C. found that a clerical error did occur in the copying of the resolution, when the same was sent to the members of the N. E. C. In order to set this matter straight a copy of the resolution is herewith given:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the divided efforts of two Socialist organizations is more expensive and less effective than would be a united proletarian political party, we, the members of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, and the Grand Junction local branch of the Socialist party, call upon the National Committees of both of the said parties to take action, *such as will be necessary, to call a joint national convention of both parties*, for the purpose of consolidating the said two Socialist organizations into one."

The underscored words "such as will be necessary to call a joint National convention of both parties," were inadvertently left out of the copy sent to the members of the N. E. C.

The National Secretary then gave a general verbal report of the condition of the Party organization throughout the country and, thereafter, the several matters laid over for action were taken up.

First of these was the resignation from office of the National Secretary. It was decided to accept the same and to have it take effect on July 31 or when his successor qualifies. It was then moved that Comrade Frank Bohn be temporarily elected to fill the vacancy and that, in accordance with Section IV, Article 6, of the constitution, the committee at once proceeded to nominate two candidates and submit the same to a general vote to the whole party for the selection of a permanent National Secretary. The following were placed in nomination: Frank Bohn, of Ohio, and John Hossack, of New Jersey.

In the matter of the proposition of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, it was decided to accept the same and that further negotiations in this matter be conducted by the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

In the matter of the N. E. C. literature fund and the repayment of the loans made therefor, it was decided that each State be called upon to take up and sell as large a quantity of books as possible during the next six months and that with the proceeds of such sales the loans be repaid.

On motion it was decided to elect a committee of three for the purpose of drafting a set of resolutions in recognition of the faithful services rendered to the Party by the withdrawing National Secretary. The committee, composed of D. E. Gilchrist, of Pa., Thomas F. Brennan, of Mass., and Chas. J. Mercer, of Conn., reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered signed by every member of the N. E. C. present:

"Whereas, Henry Kuhn, National Secretary of the S. L. P., has, for purely private and personal reasons, tendered his resignation from the office which he has filled with unsurpassed loyalty and integrity for the past fifteen years, many of which were fraught with great danger to the Party that has always stood for the working class, and *had but one enemy, the enemy of the working class;* and,

"Whereas, Comrade Kuhn has remained unflinchingly at his post, when the battle raged the fiercest; meeting alike the assaults from the capitalists without as well as the assaults of the traitors from within; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., in executive session assembled, in the city of New York, this first day of July, 1906, that we convey to our retiring secretary our profound and sincere regrets, that he is *compelled, by the stress* of economic affairs to relinquish the office he has filled so long, faithfully and well; and be it further

"Resolved, That we convey to him, in the name of the S. L. P., our grateful appreciation of the good work he has done and the example he has set for all workers who desire to see their emancipation from wage slavery become an accomplished fact; and, be it further

"Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and published in the Party organs.

"Signed by
"David J. Moran, R. I.
"John J. Kinneally, N. Y.
"Chas. J. Mercer, Conn.
"J. F. Brennan, Mass.
"D. E. Gilchrist, Penna.
"P. C. Christiansen, Ohio.
"U. Frueh, New Jersey."

Comrade D. E. Gilchrist submitted a letter of S. B. Hutchinson, of Section Mesa County, Colorado, wherein some suggestions were made aiming at raising the circulation of the Weekly People. However commendable the purpose, the N. E. C. did not see its way clear to adopt the suggestions made. The letter was therefore received and ordered placed on file.

The committee then adjourned.

P. C. Christiansen,
Recording Secretary.

UNITY GROWING

DESPITE THE OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF THE A. F. OF L. AND HEARSTIAN GOUGERS.

Salem Socialist Club and Section Salem Meet, and Endorse the I. W. W., While Condemning the Private Ownership of the Socialist Press—Resolutions Referred to the Respective State Organizations.

Salem, Mass., July 1.—At the beginning of the month of June, the local Socialist Party organization, the Socialist Club, requested Section Salem of the Socialist Labor Party to elect a committee of three to meet a like committee from itself, for the purpose of conferring on the question of unity. Section Salem responded as requested; and on or about June 15, the two organizations met for the first time. John Levin, G. W. Corson and Geo. Currier, represented the Socialist Club; T. H. Condon, J. P. McNally and T. F. Brennan, Section Salem.

The conference adopted the following two resolutions:—

Resolution I.

Resolved, that

(a) in order for the Working Class to emancipate itself from the encroachments of capitalism, the Working Class must organize on class lines, with a view of presenting a solid phalanx when the occasion shall require.

(b) the prevailing form of Labor organization known as pure and simple trade unions are not only inadequate to cope with the employing class, but are a positive injury to the Working Class, since they cannot improve the conditions of the Working Class to an appreciable degree and are even impotent to prevent the decrease of its earnings.

(c) we recognize in the Industrial Workers of the World, a labor organization that fills the requirements of an up-to-date Labor union, amply adequate to combat with modern capitalism and, when sufficiently organized, will eventually abolish the wages system and rear in its stead the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Resolution II.

Whereas,

(a) it is absolutely necessary to educate the Working Class on matters pertaining to their class interests and, as such education cannot be expected to be furnished to them by the presses owned and controlled by the class that derives benefits from and prolongs its existence by withholding such knowledge from the Working Class, therefore be it

Resolved, that

(a) this conference recognizes that a party of Socialism must own and control its press, and since it is its most essential tool to combat capitalism, it cannot entrust it to individuals or groups of individuals, to express the hopes and aspirations of the Working Class; nor can a party of Socialism rely upon privately-owned presses to disseminate the will among the Working Class.

(b) since it is agreed by all Socialists that the enslavement of the Working Class is due to the fact that the tools of production are not owned by the class that uses them, namely, the Working Class, and is therefore dictated to by the class that owns them, namely, the Capitalist Class, so likewise with the means of education: those who own the papers can and do use them to suit their own private interests.

Therefore this conference wishes to go on record: that a party of Socialism cannot recognize or even encourage the publication of papers, magazines or pamphlets, if such publications are not authorized by its duly elected committees or edited by duly elected editors.

Theses two resolutions were endorsed by the Socialist Club and Section Salem, and ordered sent to the respective State organizations. The following letter will show in what form this was done, both State executive committees receiving the same communication, from their respective local organizations:—

To the State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts.

Comrades—We, the undersigned, in behalf of Section Salem, S. L. P., met a like committee of the Socialist Party of Salem S. P. Club and the enclosed resolutions were unanimously adopted and later were also endorsed unanimously by Section Salem, S. L. P., and by the S. P. Club. We submit the same to you for approval. We doubt not that our efforts will be sustained by your body, and by a general vote of the Party membership in this State, as it is our opinion that none save those who have petty ambitions will oppose them.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has approved the resolutions, and submitted them to a referendum vote of the State membership.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on June 30 at 2109 Sarah street. Kephart in chair. Present Gray, Clever, Kephart, and Drugmond. Absent, Rager, Weber, Herrington, Male, Staley, Closs, Markley, and Thomas. Minutes of previous meeting read and aproved as read.

Communications: From J. W. McAlarney, J. Bach, L. Hinkel, T. Weilding(3), D. C. Wismer, National Secretary Henry Kuhn, P. Veal, J. Irwin, E. M. Orr, and H. Spittal. Received and acted upon under their proper head.

It was decided that the S. E. C. advance the necessary funds for our National Committeeman's, D. E. Gilchrist, trip to N. E. C. meeting; also to appropriate $24.02 for expenses for the month of June.

Financial report: Total receipts, $19.05; previous balance, $60.57; cash balance, $79.62. Total expenditures, $6.59. Cash on hand June 24, $73.03.

Motion to adjourn then carried.

In transcribing the minutes of our State Convention, a transcript of which was sent to The People, the secretary overlooked the name of E. J. Drugmond, of Imperial, Pa., who was a delegate to the Convention.

David T. Lentz, Secretary.

SECTION MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION.

On Saturday, July 7, Section Milwaukee, S. L. P., will hold its semi-annual general meeting with this order of business: 1. Election of Officers. 2. The coming campaign.

The Section is now conducting an active out-door propaganda holding not less than three street meetings per week. Last Sunday we had a well-attended public meeting with the subject: "The revolutionary movement in Russia," to which several Jewish comrades from Russia spoke. A good deal of literature is being disposed of. A number of hall meetings will be arranged. Organizer.

LETTER-BOX.

(Continued from page 5.)

F. J., BUTTE, MONT.—Blanqui's "History of Political Economy in Europe" has been translated into English by Emily J. Leonard. That is the only English translation we can find of any of Blanqui's works.

Matter received and appreciated.

A. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Now to your second objection.

"Competition cannot be eliminated from the problem of DISTRIBUTION? How the Marshal Fields, Wanamakers, Siegel and Coopers, Sears and Roebucks, Standard Oil, (and the end is not yet) must laugh if they hear such views expressed!—unless the cockroach retail concerns, which wear themselves out in the effort to hold their heads above water, can be said to "compete."

Next objection next week.

H. W., TOLEDO, O., There are several privately-owned Social Democratic papers in Germany. A party of revolution that is old and strong, and already has a large press of its own may and should allow individual ventures. These privately-owned papers are essentially individual ventures. Such individual ventures, even if in opposition and for opposition, add strength to the movement. To start with that, however, is placing the cart before the horse.

A. R. B., AUCKLAND, N. Z.—By "Free Trader vulgaris" Marx does not mean that the free trader is a vulgar fellow. Marx uses the term "Vulgaris" in a botanical sense. "Vulgaris" is frequently attached to the name of a wild flower to indicate that it is the prevailing species of its genius.

C. N., LIGHT, MO.—Under Socialism every man will get his full social share. The social share of a man is not all the wealth that comes out of his own hands. Indirectly productive is the large class of men who render services, for instance, in distribution, transportation, etc. No actual wealth seems to proceed out of the hands of these. And yet they do contribute towards production. Without them production could not well be conducted, at least not so plentifully. They are entitled to their full share as well. Now, then, "Government" in the Socialist Republic belongs under the head of "indirectly productive labor." Under capitalism, "Government" is a political concern, the main function of which is to enforce class rule. The Socialist Republic will have no political Government. What there may be called "Government" is simply head-foremanships of the industrial and service departments. Such foremanships are indispensible in large production. In short, all these contributors of labor in society are joint producers. It is, therefore, a mistake to ask, How are the expenses of Government to be paid if Labor gets its full share.

The matter about people who are unable to support themselves, next week. In the meantime, read upon the subject of "Government" the address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W."; on the matter of distribution, Bellamy's "Looking Backward." You can get both from the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, this city.

O. M. J., FRUITVALE, CAL.—Articles will be looked for. If found, shall be forwarded.

"READER," BOSTON, MASS.—The Western Federation of Miners is the Mining Department of the I. W. W. The A. F. of L. and its political Socialists have tried to conceal the fact.

N. J. B., NEW YORK—The Volkszeitung Corporation papers—"Volkszeitung" and "Worker"—are bound to be dead failures. That their contents are stale and worthless, as you justly say, is due only partly to the laziness and spinelessness of their Editors. The most industrious and energetic Editors could not produce "live fish" in the stagnant waters of craft Unionism and compromise Socialism.

P. T., SEATTLE, WASH.—"Economics" is the same as "political economy." It is the science that treats of production and distribution, the laws underlying the same. "Economy" means frugality. "Economic" means frugal, or "appertaining to political economy." In either sense it is an adjective, as in "the economic condition of a country; "an economic man." "Economical," meaning frugal, stands for "economic." It is an error to say "the economical condition of a country"; it should be "the economic condition of a country." The context should determine the choice of terms.

O. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—At all to bother about the childless mother and father Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein can only suit the duo by raising their low market price with the Jesuit concern that is running them. They are of no account whatever. Nevertheless, you will be accommodated with the desired information.

SECTION BOSTON, S. L. P.—Information is desired from Chicago concerning the charges upon which Mrs. Avery and Goldstein were expelled from the Section.

G. A. J., E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Article received; will be published.

J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; T. B., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; P. K., KANSAS CITY, MO.; F. J., MISSOULA, MONT.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. G. B., GREEN LANE, LA.; C. H. D., SPOKANE, WASH.; F. G., KANSAS CITY, MO.; F. H. L., GLOBE, ARIZ.; W. E. McC., ST. PAUL, MINN.; W. A. H., TACOMA, WASH.; W. W. E., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; L. F. F., TIENTSIN, CHINA.—Matter received.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending June 30, the following items were received toward the General Agitation Fund:

G. F. Spettel, St. Paul, Minn...	$ 1.00
M. Jassinowsky, Phila., Pa. ...	.50
David Johnson, Maplewood, Mass.	.50
H. F. Cody, Cristobal, Panama	2.45
Julius Nocker, Shawnee, Ohio	.50
"A Friend," per A. Gillhaus, organizer	2.50
Frank Hall, sr., New Orleans, La.	.50
Syracuse, N. Y., J. P. Link, 50c; John Friedberg, 50c	1.00
Total	$ 8.95
Previously acknowledged.....	2,795.95
Grand total	$2,804.80

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

AN INVITATION

To People Readers to Enjoy Themselves in Company with the Cleveland Socialists.

Section Cleveland, O., invites all the readers of The People to attend the picnic to be given by the Socialistische Liedertafel, Socialist Labor Party, at Hahn's Grove on Sunday, July 8th. All the necessary arrangements have been made to guarantee to all who attend a pleasant day's outing.

Hahn's Grove is situated on Lake Erie along the Lake Shore Electric (Cleveland and Lorrain) line. Admission to grounds is free. Transportation from Rocky River to Hahn's Grove is fifteen cents for the round trip. A party-member will be stationed at Rocky River to sell round trip tickets to the picnic grounds to all those who have not had the opportunity to procure the same before hand from Party members. Everybody is invited to come out and enjoy themselves with the Socialists of Cleveland, O.

The Committee.

SECTION CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

From now on until further notice Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will meet second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 356 Ontario street, top floor (Germ. Am. Bank Bldg.), instead of Sundays as heretofore. Next meeting will therefore take place on Tuesday, July 10. All members are urgently requested to attend.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

Friday, July 6.

Madison and Green streets—Speakers: Veal and Moore.

111 Place—Speakers: Carm and Powers.

Oak and Sedgwick streets—Speakers: Jansen and Zetterman.

Saturday, July 7.

Randolph and Ogden—Speakers: Billow and Moore.

92nd street and Commercial avenue—Speakers: Veal and Powes.

Maxwell and Union streets—Speakers: Bobensky, Mages and Beel in Jewish.

Sunday Afternoon, July 8.

Randolph and Ogden—Speakers Veal and McEachern.

Monday, July 9.

North and California avenues—Speakers: Veal and Beel.

Tuesday, July 10.

31st and State streets—Speakers: Moore, McEachern and Slater.

Centre and Erie streets—Speakers: Veal and Carm.

Belmont and Sheffield—Speakers, Zetterman and Jansen.

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